LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1862.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL PRENTICE, BENDERSON, 4: 06B0KN JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

for in advance or assumed by a relish. We have been outraged in reputati responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

EFO. D PRENTICE. Editors

AGENTS.

Ball to Practice, and the state of the state

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862.

The above gentlemen are authorized to or maney due ne for subscriptions to our paper.

The Hon. Robert Mallory several days delivered in his place in the House of tion then pending in the House. The effort in respect to doctrine and ability and all other particulars was one of which his con stituents may justly be proud. Cogent in ar gument and conciliatory in spirit, the speec the House with most wholesome effect.

was a member of the select committee to which above-mentioned. Opposed irreconcilably to felt alike in the committee and in the House He fought the mischlevous projects from the outset with characteristic energy and address. His efforts, closing with the forcible and effort tive speech under notice, were able, well-ordered, and waremitting. Nor were they altogether unsuccessful. The House, as our readers know, rejected the emancipation bill.

That
though it adopted the confiscation bill. That
the best war to ware it undershells owing. as much to Mr. Mallory as to any other single that this scale if it does not preponderate can not at worst be made to kick the beam.

The address of the Governor of Arkan attention, is a very significant document. It hows that the poison of secession is vigorously ing resentfully on behalf of Arkansas, "for bleeds, whose atmost hope is not beyond her heart do not permeate beyond the east bank of the Mississippi, let Southern Missourians, Arkansians, Texans, and the great West know it, and prepare for the future. Arkansas lost, ed, subjugated, is not Arkansas as she from the wrath to come, will build them new ark and launch it upon new waters, seek retreat." Here is the principle of national work its legitimate consequences in the sub-division of the so-called Southern Confederacy, to be followed undoubtedly, if successful in the first instance, by still further subdivisions, unbe resolved into parts not only powerless but

thought study in this threatened East-Mississip. pian Confederacy the true nature and end of in this threat, what more dispassionate men have seen from the outset of the revolt, that ecosion is anarchy, and that the triumph of generally tremendous chargers. the secession movement would enthrope anment here impossible, blight American civiliation, and extinguish the fondest political the remarkable indication thus fornished b Arkaness, realize, if indeed they have never secretly realized before, that in the presen struggle the cause of the government is the

The New Orleans papers are trying to fever during the present season. They call "Bronze John," "His they can invent. Their mood seems very difits limits. And, if the disease shall come back luring the present season in its worst form, Confederacy than of the United States will fali

mouth, now rebol cities, were decimated and doubly decimated by yellow fever, the people while stauge Union men find no trade for the other cities not in the present rebel Confederacy, sent regiments of nurses, armed with medicines and all the comitorts of languishing life, to fight against the disease and rescue the suffering; and, if the fever shall now come with equal terror and fatality npon New Orleans, they may send an army of benevolence and marror there also. The residence and merce there also. The residence and merce there also. The residence and merce there also. ercy there also. The rebels need not have arrived at that place, reported the flatter themselves for a moment that yellow the Provost Marshai's office, and voluntar lever or any other form of pestilence can change token the oath of allegiance to the Governm fate will be very speedily decided whether the solves disgusted with the wicked I ble to stop at all, will no more rush dethey will plunge into the Mississippi river or

the Richmond Enquirer about a week sgo. Ah well, but when is there to be an end of the

by foreigness for the rapidity with which they

Onr Clarksville letter is from one of the ble and trusted citizens of that We call to it the attention of those tion. If the leading rebals of Clarksville,

he circulation of the Louisville Journal it heir city, have, by bribes or threats or othe wise, induced a poor newsboy to refuse to offer it for sale, we shall at once have another with our business again, they may in turn ge a little more interference than they will at al and in interest quite long enough by the rebe eaders in cities that bave come and are fas ming under the sway of the U. S. Governent, and it is now our turn to triumph. Our ggression was accomplished by some of the high officials in the Southern Cenfederacy, and that he can give us their names. We

Is Halleck to pursue him into the wilds of Missiappi, where marabee, malaria, and yeilow fever abound? Blas the willy Frenchman gone there? or is he at Grand Junction? Where is this ubiquitous individual and his grend arm? Inviscelle Express.

We can hardly call Beauregard "nbiquias." He isn't everywhere. For instance he isn't at Corinth, and isn't expected. In reply the question whether Halleck will pursus him into the "wilds where marshes, malaria, and yellow fever abound," we would suggest, ier region and leave him and the 'marshes, malaria, and yellow fever" to settle matters between them. If a fugitive hotly pursued Representatives an earnest and talling speech takes refuge in a hole in the rocks filled with value attached to a government which showed bears, rattlesnakes, and tarantulas, it seems

> We announced some weeks since that a slave had been arrested in Hart county, who stated that he belonged to the family of Gen from his home near Elizabeth hy the Confederates. The slave has been restored to his owner and his story is fally confirmed. He was forcibly abducted from the residence of Gen. Carter's mother and taken to Nashville, whence he escaped into Kentucky in the hope to make his way back to his master. The rascals who are waging war against the government ostensibly for the protection of slave ry have stolen more negroes from this State than have been lost throughout the whole Un

That's from the "Southern Christian Admember of the body. Mr. Mallory's exertions vocate." That 's the way "Christian" papers whole question have been of the rebel persuasion talk. That's the spirit throughout such as besit an American patriot and statesman in this unparalleled national juncture. And in justice the same must be The words that issue from their mouths are as said of our delegation without distinction, Mr. pestilent and accursed as the horned locusts Cristendon's manly and eloquent speeches on that swarmed from the bottomless pit in the so one uniform, equal, and safe, will be speedi-

them are cordially shared by the rest of that of his distinguished brother, the Hon. of the United States, will constitute their histheir colleagues. In a word, the entire Wm. H. Polk, now one of the most active weight of the delegation has been thrown and influential Union men of the State. The harmoniously into the scale of a wisc constitu- Union fire is fairly kindled in Tennessee, and aal policy. We rejoice in the assurance it will soon have the blaze, the roar, and the rushing speed of a conflagration in a storm.

> "continually buying useless articles at the the better for the country. stores, to get rid of Confederate no Where's the objection to their exchanging one useless article for another?

The Richmond Examiner, after assu serty she struck, and not for subordination lng its readers day after day that the capture to any created secondary power. North or of that city was an impossibility and that none up its trape and gone to Petersburg

> Thos. W. Wright, who lately edited the scandalous little rebel paper at Carrollton, has been a candidate for a place in the military prison here, for more than a year, and we con-

Stonewall Jackson in driving back Banks. will she remain Arkansas a Confederate State, but they will soon see that there are not enough ated as a wilderness; her children, fleeing Stonewalls in Virginia to delay the conquering march of McClellan and McDowell.

The Knoxville Ragister complains tha the Union men of a town in East Tennessee, while some of Morgan's men were passing or they wanted to rock the rascals to sleep.

The rebel Editors can hardly write an article or paragraph without proclaiming that nern fragment of the nation shall the rebellion can't be put down. That's because they feel and know that it can and wil

Her big namesaks is her lost river now. Those who make sales to Uncle Sam l

this war may not be war-horses, but they are Two great geographical dis et to be made-the source of the Niger and

There is probably not an unblistere ongue in the editorial corps of the rebel Con-

away with him from Corinth but failed alto gether to take away his character for pluck.

The question with Gen. Halleck now not whether he can whip Beanregard, bu whether he can catch him.

aspecially those years in which their own popn- few weeks, larger quantities of gunpowder have tion, native and acclimated as well as nnac- been shipped over the Kentucky Central railroa usands, leaving than during the terrible month of preparation in their city almost as silent and sombre and deso-late as if not a living thing remained within der is that it is allowed to go on unchecked. The surveyor of enstoms at Covington has grown more to pass through without permits from the Custom House, Cincinnati. The description of powder shipped, is that used for blasting, hat that is the same which is used for cappon, and ever herce and bitter in their malignity and there can be but little doubt that the little indi vidual shipments of from two to six kegs go t of that postilence which has always been the swell the agregate now large in rebel portion of the State. One fact is significant, and the A few years ago when Norfolk and Ports- is, that all the recent shipments have been t article, probably because rebels would hard! apply to them for an article the use of which

REBEL DESERTESS FLOCKING NORTHWAY the fate of their rebellion. That of the United States. These men express the nate armies dare to risk great battles which they have either been deinded or forced They come straggling in almost daily; worn, we Jaff Davis's Confederacy. Many also reach Fort Henry, Columbus, Hickman, and other Federal posts. Some of the more timid of these deserters resort to various expedients to report themselves to the Federal military authorities.

son with one hundred and twenty-five marat bank, and swears ha will clean out the wi neers. The robbers will find no money there bo fired on them and retired.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862

ered or dispersed in all directions alike."

ading to the English form skedaddle -

It is evident therefore that skededdle is not

an interloper into the English language. It

has an illustrious succestry, and it expressed in

the uses made of it by the great masters of the

ffice now in the language of America, and

America must be the custodian of the English

nguage, since the English are largely en-

razed in that moral deterioration which Thu-

dides describes as the fearful work of the

nary mesning of words was changed by them'

those engaged in the war) "as they thought

as they had resources from no other quarter; but

he that first, when occasion offered, took cour-

age to break them, if be saw his enemy off his

guard, wreaked his vengeance upon him with

greater pleasure for his confidence than h

be fact that by so taking n treacherous advan

ness." There is a full length photograph of

years ago, and England pets the wickedness

We think it evident that the word skedaddle

may be granted the full freedom of the En

tho world of English words. St. Augustin

vator a permanent donizen of the Latin lnn

word that was an equivalent to the Greek word

aviour, and the carly Christian writers amon

the Latins were often in great straits for a word

expressive of the mission of Jesus Christ. Au

was not good Latin before the Saviour came

ut when ho came, he made it to be such; for a

shadows follow substance, so words result from

daddle is the very word needed to express th

ampaigning of the besotted rebels of the

South: the word bas been adopted as expres

give of the "last-ditch" thimble-rigging of th

oice to know that the miserable wrotehes

his city and State who are aiding the rebellio

by those means of moral doterioration, depic

ed in our extract from Thucydides, in which

the deeds of the loyal are constantly perverted

into falsehood, and the cowardico of the rebel

cannot and will no

conaders of the great treason. And we re

ine made the word Salvator, and said "i

logical history shows to be sound. Ske-

But to return from this apparent digre

and aids the moral degradation.

ould have done in an open manner, taking

This completes the demonstration.

securities of all the loval States show bu ce permanently in the English language. little if any depression, consequent upon the immense ontlay rendered necessary to suppress usually attend the entrance of the insurrection against the government. I nto the language, and we think it likely that we bad been told a year age that hundreds of bousands of those who use the word will be as nillions of dollars would become necessary to carry on the war, we should have dreaded the talking Greek, as Moliere's Linen draper was. effects upon the business of the country. But when, after his teacher had heat into his dull while the public credit is upon a firm and brain the difference between prose and poetry, apparently enduring basis, the financial he found that be had been talking prose all his ading of our merchants is as solvent and life, without knowing it. The primitive of trade as prosperous as if we were in tho skedaddle is a pure Greek word of great antiquity. It occurs in Homer, Hesiod, Eschyever before seen such a spectaclo of the lns, Sophocles, Herodotus, Thneydides, and self-sustaining power of a nation; in fact no Zenophon, and it was used to express in Greek ernment hut a republic, hased upon a writthe very idea that we undertake, in using i ten constitution, and held together by the deto express in English. Homer, in the Iliad voted love of its people, could stand such a uses only the aorist eskedusa or skedasa sadden and heavy draft upon its resources. Thus in Iliad, 19-171, we have skedason Enropean monarchies bave to go to the Rothschilds and Barings and Hopes for their sin-In Promethous, Eschylus thus uses i (skeda) in making "the sun disperse the boar ews of war, but in the United States they are self created; to vary the idea applied to Alexrost of the morn." And again Prometheus nder Hamilton as a skilful finnneier, the uses this word in predicting woes upon Japirock of patriotism bas been tonched, and ter, when he says that "a fis me more potent treams of supplies bave gushed from its than the lightning" shall be "invented, which shall (skeda) shiver the ocean-trident, the eral treasury notes are issued as the wants spear of Neptune." In the Odyssey, we find Homer using ske-

of the government require, and Instead of being depressed on the stock market or broker's sis, in describing the scattering of the suitors boards, they are eagerly sought for and comof l'enelope, when Ulysses should come, and mand a bandsome premium. This prosperou in the twentieth book of the Odvasev we have state of affairs exists at a time when there is little, if any, foreign investment in our securi that, If Beauregard gets into any such ties; but when the mists of prejudice have "wilds," it might be well enough to cut off all passed from before the eyes of Europe, we amnuication between him and any health- shall have its buyers in our market again, ount of "a garrison at Cotyrta and Aphroand the competition thus created will stimulate disia, which terrified by an attack, a (cokedasa still further advance in the price of our Fede menon) scattered crowd." ral securities. There never was a standard of At the capture of Torene, in Chalcidice, itself more decidedly, unmistakably, and selfreliantly than the present premium on Ameriparts of the town, and among these results, can stocks and treasury notes. It is instinct with patriotism, and speaks most cloquently

rmination that the Union shall be pre

United States stocks and treasury

served for our children, as it was transmitted With these evidences of integral strength and general confidence, our country presents that the representatives of the people are imposing a system of direct taxation upon the people with their own consent, and the clamor is setting against Congress because it does not nactments. While the country is compelled scross gulfs of time in which empires have sufneeting the interest and for securing a sinking life have sunk into oblivion." fund for the ultimate redemption of the princi- scarcely altered more the clothing of skedasis general plan, and it is the knowledge of these skedaddle than we ordinarily alter the habiliry has been more than confirmed by the adthe existing institutions the transition from a another example of change of orthography and vital right. currency heterogeneous, unequal, and unsafe Menzies and Mr. Grider, before the final vote

Menzies and Mr. Grider, before the final vote

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What would have convulsed any nation in Greek word idioties, but the Greeks did not is and can be no such issue. When, therefore, was taken in the House, both spoke to the at Nashville, Shelbyville, and Murireesboro, Europe and produced revolution, has been same effect, the former briefly but pointedly, Tenn., and the next is to be held at Columber effected as silently as the falling of the the latter at length and in admirable spirit. bis on Monday. This was the residence of dew, and the energy, the devotedness, the And the views and sentiments expressed by President Jas. K. Polk, and is, we believe, patriotism, and the self-sacrifice of the people

> That on the forefieger of all time sparkte forever. Congress seems to be giving a good deal f its attention to the acts of the Executive Department of the Government. We some times think, that, if the Executive could lealt, complains that the ladies of that city are gally take Congress in hand, it would be all

An artist is not so strong as a horse,

but he can draw a larger object.

information comes to in from various quarters in faminchy of the progress of a traitor put in that state. There can be no doubt that it is extensive and dangarous in its observer. The traitors are in motiou all over the State, and are evidently recklese as to the disorder and roin they will, bring upon their native State, and are desperately latent on a work of assamination, aroon and robbery. They have their spice in all the cities along the border, and have made nice calculations of the positior, present strength and recorded to the Union men. They are especially hitter on Kentucky Unionists, and was borrible vengeance against them. They expect to pillage important points. Mayaville, Biomn Sterling, Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville are said to be marked as time places for sacking. Fears are antastained that they may make a rush in this direction. It is the height of their ambition to cross the Ohio and burn a town. These facts demand the meaterious attention of the anthorities, it would be well not to wait until the blow is strack to make preparations to word it off.

The above, from the Cincinnatl Commercial, is

The above, from the Cincinnatl Commercial, is int a confirmation of reports that have reached is from many different quarters. Morgan is still has not abandoned his original design of mischief clock for unmanliness; being intelligent in Kentucky, though he was frustrated in his outginal plan. it is to us a very significant fact that that plotted against another, if successful, was when Major Coffey started to susrender himself to reckoned clever; he that suspected a plot still Morgan, after baving falled to effect an axchangs, cleverer, but he that forecasted for escaping hs went to the appointed beedquarters by the the necessity of all such things was regarded exington Railroad. Of course Major Coffey where Morgan was, though it was peculiar ronte which was taken by the Major, and at the same time the movements of the symps. best way to crush the proposed guerilla war in our the latter was more ready for unserupulous au-State is to arrest the hrawling plotters in every county and hold them as hostages. There are men of means who contributed monsy liberally ast fail to send companies off to Richmond to sid in the attack on Washington, and who are sti among us. They are too cowardly to risk their many young men from their homes. All such Our armies think that a march is mos should be secured at ones, or they will be as ready

A little vigor on the part of the State anthorities Hon. J. E. Boulagny .- This gentlemen, ex tember of Congress for New Orleans, who talked Representatives, and has always boldly avowed and sadly suffered for, his unchanged opinions in that city, arrived at New York in the steame Matanzas on Thursday, Mr. Bouligny fought several duels in vindication of his sentiments, and it is said was attacked and nearly killed on repasted eccasions in the street, ilis health is connters. When Mr. Bonligny's arrival be ame known, a number of gentlemen determin o sxpress their admiration of his gallant con-uct by a serenade at his hotel (the Fifth Avenue) on Thursday evening, but he was compelled to decline it on account of iti health. He left for

Washington on public business on Friday. nstantly receiving letters asking anthority to its and organize companies of Home Guerds. He has no authority of that kind, and therefore It is useless to make application to him. It may as well be understood, also, that Col. Duffiel paye no attention to anonymous letters of any kind whetever, if any one has information to

guaranty of its anthenticity. SHOCKING TRAGEDY .- A correspondent inform unty, Ky, was murdered at his residence, nes ardinsburg, on the 25th nit. The perpetrate oyd up ln his room, and, efter stabbing him three times, beet him to death with a manl. The de riday the assassins had not been apprehended.

No HUNGARIANS AMONG THE REDELS.—When despatches to the President were sent in Megys which was as good as clipher, since no traite knows the tongue. What a compliment to the any Hungerian being in the rebal service, though

alt is said that Captain Gus Fowler, who w oner at Camp Chase, Ohlo, died on

Those who pervert words pervert people, and those who pervert the people demoralise obedience to the laws. The ascendency of law bas all the elements of perpetuity that ful authority will speedily begot a healthie condition of things.

> the Union with the preservation of slavery resorted to so unceasingly by the abolitionist as a show of instification for the abolition of slavery in the states, is the very cream of nonense. It is among the most senseless of all the senseless abolition fallacies The contrast not only does not exist hat cannot exist in the nature of the case. It involves a flagrant self-

> ruggle for the preservation of the Union is not only to diminish the number of slaves in slavery itself. This effect is unavoidable, and no loyal man amongst us complains of it, nor part of the Government to be relaxed in vigor or narrowed in design out of respect to this effect. By no means. Whatever detriment slavery may receive in this way the loval men complaint. They ask no special immunity for the institution. They ask only that it shall equivalent terms, it shall not be struck at

But this the abolitionists are not willing to the same word used for "the dispersing of the grant. On the contrary, assuming that the snitors to their bouses," as the result of the preservation of slavery is incompatible with the preservation of the Union, thoy demand In Thucydides, book iv, 56, we have an ac- that the general government, regardless of state rights, shall abolish slavery in the states as the means of preserving the Union. They demand this; and this the loyal men of the South, and the truly loyal men of the North Phucydides describes the result of the rush of also, oppose as not merely tyrannical but Brasidas and bis troops toward the bighest suicidal. Thus far reflecting patriots everywhere contend for the preservation of slavery 'the rest of the multitude (eskedannunto) scat- The patriots of the South contend no farther This fact is not disputed. Hence, the demand In this sense, skedasis is used by Z-nophou in of the abolitionists, apart from its villanous the Anabasis, by I'lato in the Timseus, by Ap- duplicity, involves, as we have said, a flagrant pollonius of Rhodes, by Hesiod, and by Sopho-

rough the acknowledged rights of the states.

cles. It is therefore a classic word, and is The preservation of slavery, as contende full of expression. We have introduced it into for by the loyal men of the South, is simply nother novel spectacle to the world, which is the English language ss n noun, a verb, a pres- and purely the preservation of the right of ent and past participle. ()ne of the most emi- self-government in the states; in other words, nent of the philologists of our day says: "Words | it is nothing more or less than the preser the generations that follow: and laden with right of self-government in the states should act more promptly in preparing the necessary this, their precions freight, they seil safely be abolished by the general government, the Union for which we are struggling would not to increase its indehtedness, the means for fered shipwreck, and the languages of common exist, and the Union as it would then exist servation of slavery, as contended for by the pal are prepared as a necessary portion of the by the orthographic dressing we have given loyal men of the South, is identical with the things that imparts value and stability ments of derivatives. Thus, colois the primi-incompatible with it; and to talk of abolishing to the government securities. The financial tive of colony, agriculture, auscultation, ruri- slavery in the states by the general governforesight of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasu- colist, and similar words. Cori.um is the ment as the means of preserving the Union is primitive of currier, curry comb, and exceriate. as irrational as to talk of cutting out the mirable working of the system which he pro- The word demure is derived from des maurs, heart of a man in order to save his life, for, posed at the opening of Congress in his annual in which the departure of the meaning is about though slavery is not the heart of the Union, report. We have nearly passed through a as wide as that of the orthography. Des monrs the right of self-government in the states is, great and entire change in the currency of the expresses in French, of good manners. We and the abolition of slavery in the states by ountry, and through the voluntary action of do not use demure in that sense. Tinsel is the general government would extinguish that

meaning. It comes from etincelle, which does use the word for imbecility of intellect; they meu declare that they are for abolishing slave applied it to all persons who did not exercise ryif necessary to preserve the Union, they either eir intellect in public affairs. Jeremy Tny- do not think of what they are saying or they are lor, quoted by Mr. Trench, used it in its traitors at heart; and, if they are not really Greek sense when he said, "Humility is a duty traitors at heart, they at least give aid and Our word | comfort to those who are. The declaration if poltroon is derived from the Latin, police not moral treason is certainly a very enlpable runcus, meaning in the original, one who has indiscretion.

lost a thumb or deprived himself of a thumb in order to avoid military service. A man may easily be a poltroon in English, without any mutilation of his thumb. Skedaddle has its proper English dress from the Greek skedasa, and the meaning is precisely the same in both

The Yeoman knows that no such infamou Liddell & Scott think that keaso is the root the word skedasis, and the probability is army, and when it wonders if it can be true strong that it is so, because of its form and and talks about being "loth to believe it," it significance, its meaning being splitting, shiv- commits almost as great an outrage as the endacions Brangegard who first made th There is, however, one of the forms of ske- lying assertion. The Yeoman has evidently dans which fully justifies the English ortho-graphic form skedaddle. It is  $\sum_{\kappa \in \hat{U}(\tilde{a},\omega)}$ , news and is therefore beginning to aid the secations. It would do more it it dared.

The Richmond Enquirer says that salt n that city is two dollars per gallon. It com annds that price throughout the whole South ern Confederacy, and in many places a great deal more, and precious little of the article can reck language a shade of thought not always be had at any price. The people have to live upon fresh ment and are continually experincing fresh disasters. What possibility is there of their being able to cure beef and pork? And without doing this how are they

Even salt wouldn't save the cause of the chels, and, even if it would, they can't get the

Gen. McCiellan complains that a large proper. For reckless daring was regarded as number of the officers and men of the Army ourage that is true to its friends; prindent of the l'otomac are idling away their time is delay as specious cowardice; moderation as a the Northern cities. The army is on the eve of a decisive hettle, and every man should be everything as being useful for nothing. He at his post. The General calls upon citizen to mark such as have no proper excuse for ab-

as one who broks up his party and was vell-dressed citizen and held ont his hand for afraid of his adversaries. In a word, the man was commended who anticipated one going to note. No, said the poor fellow, taking s nonrnful snrvey of his own dilapidated dress, do an evil deed, or who persuaded to it one who had no thought of it. Moreover kindred became a tle less close than party, because

Beauregard calls himself a Christia He prays. He sings psalms, Probably he do with any benefit from established laws, but sale dealer in lies be in heaven when the fathe are formed in opposition to those institutions by a spirit of rapacity. Agaiu, their mutual

much by any reference to the divine law as by oaths, if in any case exchanged with a view to econciliation, being taken with regard to im-

> There is a prospect that the fellows i New Orlcans who are just now so hot will soon be cooled off. About 200 cargues of ice are about to be cleared for that port from Boston

call Beanregard "the Southern gan into account both the safety of the plan, and cock." He seems just now to be a cock with tage of him he also won a prizo for cleverhis gizzard out of order. nism, drawn by the sunlight of the The statement by telegraph that the genius of Thucydides more than two thousand resident has called on Indiana for 50,000

> ent has called for only that number from all at their whole population for military par-

lish language, and that it is entitled to all the honors and usages of adopted citizens in arm them nor feed them. Our neighbor of the Demo y oue stroke of his genius, made the word Salthe rebels to join the church. What has uage. Previous to that, the language had no

be should wish it such harm?

()ur land forces and river forces will so at Mcmphis, unless that famous vigilance oon the Louisville Jonrnal. A good many of the rebel organs ver

ote himself more to fighting and less to fastng and praying. Let all the eeds thou aim'st at be thy ee Thy God's, and Irulh's. Shak The ends our soldiers chiefly aim at now ar

e to intimate that Jeff Davis had better de

Under the operation of the pills tered by our army and navy, the rebel fort tions get very suddenly reduced.

gs somebody to assassinate General But Why doesn't he do the work himself? The rebal army is like an invoter quette; it hacks out from all engagen

FEDERAL UNION AND THE DIPARTIES THAT WO DOWN ITS TEMPLE.

Having shown the atter futility of the prin

ipal Southern pretext for disorganizing move-

ments, a glance at the other side of the ques tion will show that the Northern agitation and struggle upon the territorial question was, if the true interest of the Southern States in tho cerritorial question was but a minus quantity larger minus quantity. The South resolved and struggled ngainst that which could do it no harm, which was in fact considered by tho North a beneficial measure for the whole country, and the North, with still greater fatuity, battled against the Southern territorial country but to weaken the institution of policy, when that policy really tended to enbance tho wealth of the North, by improving the market for their manufactures, to strength does any such man wish the struggle on the Union, and give to the emancipationists a favorable opportunity of redeeming large portions of the African race from servitude by United States Territories west of the Missis-

> fiereely hy abolitionists. And yet if they desired to benefit the negro and moderate the rigor of slavery, they could not have acted nore wisely than to favor the diffusion negro population in the new territories, instead of keeping them in greater numbers upon the old plantations. And if they expected to institute emancipation measures in the States to attract a slave population into new States where the number of slavebolders would b insufficient to control the policy? The anti-extension policy was the result of

slanders set afloat hy abolitionists against Southern society; it was the product of blind prejudice instead of judgment or philanthropy. Its effect was simply to consolidate rery, to irritate slavebolders, to arrest the emancipation movements in the Southern States, and to postpone indefinitely all action in the South for the advancement of the negro's condition.

on not as friends of human welfare seeking the greatest good of the unfortunate, but as the black and white races ruined than to see their welfare promoted in any other way than Freedom of locomotion for negro slaves

opposed it, as if the amount of slavery was in eased by spreading it over a larger territory They inveighed against the entrance of ne gro slaves in the Western territories as if there was a deadly hatred and utter incompatibility hetween black and white laborers-and the ad nission of the negro population would absorb lutely exclude white emigration. They demanded the exclusion of Southern men with slaves, to give room for Northern men, while on the contrary the South demanded nothing any region. The disposition to assume and xelude was in its nature insulting and overesentment. The pretext for the whole move nent was false. Northern men are not suc igots as to be excluded by the presence of slaves. They settle throughout the Sonthern hey come, they soldom fail to lose it and to fall in love with the people and institutions most ultra and violent pro-slavery men of the south are men of Northern origin. If the North had not furnished a Quitman, Yancey, Slidell, and others, it is doubtful whether we

should have reached the crisis that is upon u now. The shrewdest abolitionists opposed slavery extension on this very ground, believing that whenever the people of a new State from their own observation instead of abolition

ant to decide in favor of the institution. Holmes, a Congressman from Maine, which might have saved us this bitter contest if they had been duly nppreciated:

secession, they would panse before they per trate this dreadful act of suicide on themselv and of treason against the hopes of the world." rnggled to confine and consolidate slavery, served but to irritate slaveholders against th tho utter ruin of abolitionism and even emanciationism, had not the opposite party committe

The scnrrilous war of the abolitionists (atmpting to scold and curse slavery ont of exence), their efforts in the way of negro stealing and plotting insurrections, and the territories, sneceeded in blasting ntmbined cmuncipation movements in the outh, exciting a violent pro-slavery spirit which insisted on the moral execulslavery, finally maintaining (see Rev. Dr. Palmer) that the chief mission or duty as signed by God to the Southern States was to conserve, uphold, and extend, as far as possipops is of course a blander. The l'resible on this continent, the institution of African slavery. Even in communities where emancipation and colonization had been advo cated by many, the word abolitionist became as opprobrious n term as thief, and men began poses. But what's the use? They can neither openly to advocate a revival of the African slavo trale. The pro-slavery party, in consequence of the unwarrantable assaults of th Missouri compromise to a more and more comnanding position and influence, ruled Pres ential elections and territorial policy, and would have controlled the government for all

The more wily abolitionists, although blind their own unfortunate follies, could see disactly the follies of their opponents and chuckled over their coming trinmphs. When the pro-slavery struggle commenced with vionce in Kansas, they rushed to the charge with confidence in their ultimate trinmph.

When Southern States resolved that they triction. "Let them alide" was the Republinany a grimace and sneers at Union-savers, hey endeavored to precipitate the crisis in to uphold the laws, as we know it is, we advise

and secodo if they desired it-while Gar-Disunlon, their abolition creed, was taken up | erate candidates.

time would soon show that disunion was the THE FEDERAL UNION - DOCTRINES rue policy by which abolition should triumph. When the Chnrieston Democratic Convent broko np, all abolitiondom exulted. When

bounded. fail by their own folly and madaess, but tri umph by the folly and madness of their or nents. The abolition party by its blind vio lence prostrated itself and built up its oppo nents-and now the pro-slavery party, by i territorial struggle and secession madness has prostrated itself, and over its prostrate for the abolition party is dancing in its wild power and performing acts of folly, fraud, and crime which we fervently hope will prostrate it forever alongside of its now fallen foe, and give room for an honest, conservative, national party scein to come forward and administe the government as it was administered b Washington, Jefferson, and Clay.

that when ye would drive on your follower from one excess and violence to another, you are surely running on to your own destr and that no party can long stand in our conn locomotion for the negro, was opposed try which does not adhere to justice and the

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

on we published yesterday, remarks with ast severity upon a late telegraphic desmerchant in New Orleans, recommending the a military despotism in the Sonth. We incline to think with our correspondent that the with our correspondent that the writer is a public enemy and deserves to be dealt with as which gave life and power and military zeal such. Whoever at this juncture contributes either to identify apparently the Union men of the South with the abolitionists of the North or in any other mode to encourage the latter in their treasonable schemes is in effect if not otherwise a mortal enemy of the governmen In the one case, he helps to disable the Southern friends of the government, and, in the other, he helps to strengthen the Northern enemies of the government. The anthor of the letter in question, be the letter spurious or authentic, has done both, and, according to every just view of accountability, merits the he be an abolitionist and a forger or a simple litionist, he is a mischief-maker of the

In this rolation we think we cannot do better than to copy from the Boston Post a recent ster from Nashville, with the very sensible mments of the Post thereon. The letter is dated the löth of May. It is as follows:

The confication act, as proposed, is working arfully. i have the best authority for stating contemporary. "Here," says the Post, "ls

the explanation of the difficulty in the way of the Union men. Nothing can conciliete the secession leaders; it is folly to attempt to do had negro slavery in their midst and judged it; but these "infernal machines"—this abolition sentiment and action-are seized hold of on the part of the people. The lotter of Gov. Andrew, for instance, will be circulated in alarm at the agitation of this question, which every town and bamlet; just as copies of the sionists to serve their purposes. Now the patent right to mannfacture these "infernal nachines" is just as futile, just as Quixotie, as any attempt would be to conciliate the secession leaders. It is astonishing that patriotic men do not see this. There is hut one proper and patriotic course—it is for the formation of the deepest dye, condemned by John Wesley a party as wide as the Union and as as "the sum of all the villanies," condemns emprebensive in its principles as the by religion, and ranking with robbery stitution, and to push to the wall such piracy in guilt. traitors to their country as Northern and Southern secessionists. When this is one, there will be peace for our country. Every development of public sentiment shows bat there will be no peace until this is done On the heads of these two elements, Abolitlon and Secession, must rest the responsibility for The sorrowful work of war must go on. The Union must be preserved—the Union as it was characteristics, destroying enterprise and con-Patriotic citizens of Massachnsetts! Stand hy

the glorious local self-government and the must come out right! Then the Old Bay state will stand by side of the Northwest. In the light of these just and intelligent views, to which we have nothing now to add, the stands forth in very distinct outline. And so loes the wickedness of the anthor or forger. Let both be marked for instruction and for warning.

There are adberents of the National Union The adherents of the National Union are also prosperity, rum its morals, and exclude the dherents of the State Government under the the Confederate Government are adherents of of the nation. the Provisional Government established in 1861 at Russellville. Each of those parties has sent troops to the field, and a deadly strife being carried on, whilst the adherents of each at home are giving activo aid and assistance to their friends in the field and advocating

In August next the adherents of the Cor in pursuance of law, hold an election for the selection of judicial and ministerial officers and the adherent of the Confederate and Provisional Government claim the right of run otes to offices under the Constitutional State and National Government, Is it right to allow one Government and vote and hold office in the other against which they are fighting The etatement of the proposition furnishes a suitable answer to every right-thinking man. The legal wrong of the thing is as easily de onstrated as its moral wrong.

By the constitution of 1849 no one can ho an office or vote at any election who is not a itizen of the Stato. By the act of March, 862, every one of these adherents of the forfeited his citizenship. They can then only overnment by force or fraud. Will they be ous disloyal county judges and cheriffs will no tain the wrong. These treacherons county ndges will, in violation of the act of Marc elections, and these will permit every traitor to law because it sets itself above all law. who are thus elected, and the State be in some | morals and of law-to our solemn constitution measure betrayed into the hands of traitors.

But will the loyal authorities allow this to be done? If it is their purpose to interpose them to look to the action of traiterous county judges in their appointment of officers to cos luct the Angust election. And let them look | mulatte fraternity, and liberty without

OF THE ABOLITION ANARCHISTS AND THEIR REFUTATION.

NUMBER 111. Our political actors know but little of "tem tear the passion into tatters" to "split the

ears of the groundlings." f Sonthern politicians, who, in seeking po ical ascendency and greater breadth of sway, the impregnable defences of the Constitution engage in a hopeless struggle for a most grasping at a tempting fruit which turned to ashes and bitterness upon their lips when first asted npen the plains of Kanuas.

Failing utterly in their aims, they have muliplied by tenfold the number of their enemi and kindled into a florcer glow the most for threatened our republic-the opinion that no gro slavery is incompatible with liberty, union, and peace—a delusion which could never have gained any currency but for the previous poli-

Having briefly disposed of the Southern or r-an error which in a few years must be proughly and fearfully obliterated—let us look now to the Northern errors which three on seriously and permanently the welfare and peace of the nation.

The opinion that Southern institutions ar be cause of secession or rebellion and that their annihilation is necessary to the suc storation of the Union is one of those frenzied doctrines which spread abroad in revolutionary times and accelerate the work of bloodshed and anarchy. It was this latent hostility to Southern institutions, now so fully developed to the Southern movement, and the prevalence of such a spirit must render the rest the Union and lasting peace impossible. The determination of a Northern sectional party to ciation, by incendiary publications, hy invoking European aid and sympathy, by unconstitu ing the Supreme Court, and by trampling in the dust the solemn bond and sworn pledge of United States, is so ntterly incompatible not only with nnion and peace but with all honesty among men and all hopes of permaner liberty and justice, that we are impelled by ceive those honest and patriotic citizens who have been led by a series of ingenious falsehoods and plausible but malignant perversions

We know the magnitude of the task we un ertake-we know the strong and deep foundawith the strongest and purent moral convic ions, upon which has been reared from foul and false materials the huge fortress of sectional hostility by men who in defiance of the almonitions of Washington, have, with per-

of the truth to sympathize with this dangere

lienate the North from the South. The sectional party which has so nearly rwhelmed the Northern States and co-ope rated with Southern sectionalism in nader nining the foundations of the Union, has been of bold and brazen falsehoods which have by constant repetition, hy endless misrepresentason, hy ingenious tricks with statistics, and by
untiring malignity in slander, vitmperation,
ill-natured gossip, and political slang, gained
so much of entrency and credence as to pass
ing strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs.

U. S. GEAN F. Brig. Gen. with many for incontrovertible truths.

Half a century of industrious fanaticism and devoted to the great work of building up sec. bus, in which he said, "it has become a mill-

not sufficient, by stones and rotten eggs. Now. however, the same men may come forth and 'tear a passion into tatters" with no little

on the billows of party frenzy.

2d. That negro slavery being a ba and a crime, necessarily and everywhere give the society in which it exists a barbarous, corrupt, violent, and unprincipled character, an is incompatible with morals, religion, educa tion, and refinement.

necessarily indolent and unskilful, and give to the community in which it exists the sam ering the land with poverty and barbarism. 4th. That negro slave labor renders indus to the level of the negro Consequently it necessary that laboring men, if ustain their own manhood, should resist with all their might the diffusion of slavery, and

sacking their degradation. 5th, That the fifteen Southern interpart of the Barbary States of Africa and that nothing but the total eradication

6th. That the toleration of negro sla titution of 1849; whilst the adherents of the North of its share in the common territor 7th. That negro slavery and white freedom

are incompatible, and the former must l

gnardians and representatives of political li erty. That negro slavery and negro freeds tion, are so atterly incompatible that an er tween them natil either slavery shall be extin painst slavery in such a manner as to secur its altimate extinction, and that the int ders every blow against slavery beneficial the restoration and preservation of the Union

sound policy to save the Union. nhjugation, confiscation, and em ancipation To accomplish these objects we should con war, and then we should have a more const dated Government and a standing army

In short the annihilation of slavery is the out

In none of these propositions is enough of falsehood, dishonesty, anarchy yet seen. The whole nine propositions adhe tegether as parts of one creed or opinions of one party, and we shall take them by the br 5th, 1862, appoint their friends judges of pharisaical lawlessness which is called higher

al pledges and to existing vested rights, or else ational liberty: but when it breaks loos from these, it runs riot in suns culotte equality with not less vigilance to the stirrers up of which is anarchy or rather the reign of the

We must adhere to some fixed standa

ent, and brute force, we hold up the Bible as the standard of eternal right, the Constitution of the United States as the sueme law of the land, and the official records of our country's growth and condition, as the criterion of the facts which are at issue between

We propose to show by these unquestic to hold an inferior race in servitude under proper conditions. That slaveholding society ized, will compare most favorably i gence, refinement, and morals with the ver-

> That slave labor instead of being an impov hing curse has really produced and is prothe career of national greatness.

That the white laborer is generally benefited by the presence of negro slavery, and the white roman improved in many of the most charm ing attributes of the sex. Toat the fifteen Southern or slave States have presented a more satisfactory condition

of general comfort, happiness, intelligence and constitutional liberty, and in many respects a nobler development of the human race That the negro slave labor of the South i an essential portion of the great scheme of naarmoniously with the manufact f the North, each building up the other's wealth, and that, so far from any conflict being coseary between Northern and Southern ociety, the Constitution fixes each in its area. per bounds, and conflict is as impossible be

as in the solar system it would be between Jupiter and Saturn, and finally-That the Federal Government cannot, withof law, interfere with State institutions, and that all such efforts are but the introduction of anarchy and violation of the solemn pledges of make war on Southern institutions, or to make every member of the Federal and State Gov

tween the States in their constitutional bounds

ents for the last seventy years. If by establishing these propositions we shall e able to show that the interests of the North brothers of one great family, lighed together for better or worse in their future destiny, and the entire nation, the Constitution of the that all the alienation and hostility between them has been produced by foul tougued slan der and the machinations of political adventurers, we shall be removing the main him ace to the reconstruction and perpecuity of

The most extreme Northern and Southern prosperity, and were they alike wise-wi they relieved from the miste of local prejudice and the memory of their angry conflicts, they would stand side by side in the halls of Con gross, firmly and kindly upholding each other's rights and honor.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal You will confer a favor on mysalf and some of the Union men by republishing he have or date when Polk, with his secends num, compiled Chambua, Kentucky. Alm, when Gen. Grant compiled Paducah. Alm, give the authority for it, if you have it at hand. Some of the secush here say the Federal troops compiled Kentucky herbyre the Chambua.

On the 5th of last September, the Legislaure being in session, Speaker Buckner laid before the House of Representatives the following message, received by telegraph ;

The previous day, that is, on September 4, Gen. Polk issued his proclamation at Colum nal hostility by all the arts of slander, bave tary necessity with the defence of the territory

The following propositions present in com- forces occupy Columbus in advance." As soon ensive language the systematized false- as this was effected, a Confederate hoods which have been used to poison the pub- nearly \$,000 men advanced on Paducah te ic mind. But a few years since the men who seize it, but at eleven o'clock on the 6th o pany of light artillery, and two gu inticipated their movements. It is idle for the ndelibly written in the history of the ret The Boston Courier, alluding to the

make up mouths at Union officers and soldiers we don't know that a pretty woman has any uppose it a sufficient hardship for a woman to be ugly without being denied on that account

But we tall the Courier that pouting is a oft term for the occasional caricatures and ourlesques of faces that some of our rebel we men manage to extemporize at the eight of a

through the dust at Memphis and at "midde presented a wrath-blurred grown of red which stition might shudder to behold." We have no doubt the sun looked thus throughout the whole rebel Confederacy. The bells of the rebel Confederacy have

The Memphie Avalanche says, that, on

een cast into cannon, but we doubt whether they will ever make as much noise in their new shape as they did in their old one, The rebellion will very soon go under as armies will fight not only without mone

but without food. cide is between empty pockets and bellies

to blow up their own friends. The guerilla malady has again broken ut in Missouri. Where is Dr. Hallock, the actationer of the grape-vine cure?

Southern blood didn't run at Corinth

The falseboods of the rebel authoration

at the Southern bloods did. RAMINO THE BLOCKADE. -On Sunday last the President's preclamation went into affect opening the ports of New Orleans, Beaufort, N. C., and for free commercial intercourse with the world, contraband of war sxcepted. The New York Secretary Chase in his circular, and Uncle Sam's war-dogs will hardly be withdrawn from their

yous of those staples for which our En friends do so pine. Our late files of the French and English journals are filled with speculation s to s possible relaxation of the bleckade, which gins to reach New Orleans from Plaquemine, and our latest advices report the arrival of rom up river. Now that the blockade is

In the course of Mr. Mallory's recent ery able speech in the House of Represen ives, the following collogny took place

Bingbam. Will the gentleman allow ske an i quiry of him? Mallory. I would rather that the gent would allow ma to go on with my rema ut luterruption.

Bingham. I have no desire to interine of the gentlemane remarks. I sied to make an inquiry for my own info

Mr. Mallory. I will hear the contlemen with

sure that it had any reference to envising else han the estate of the person statuted. What the could it have been intended to mean? Deep it mean that the person attained of tree-on-should not forfeit his lies except during the life of he

Mr. Bingthm, our readers are not perhan aware, is one of the Representatives of Obio, is reputed an able lawyer, to certainly an able man, and withal a red-hissing abolitionist. As a lawyer the exhibition he makes of himself in this colloquy is not creditable, and but for several parallel exhibitions he has nade of himself in the House, it would be hard ly credible. The present instance is assuredly very remarkable.

The constitutional clause in adonted by our fathers and recorded in the ne

The Congre shall have Power to declare to Punishment of Transon, but no Atlainder of Transon shall now Corruption of Blood, or Ferisita except during the Life of the Person attainted. We print this clause from the copy of th tion given in the Appendix of Curtis's History of the Constitution," with the fol lowing marginal note by the anthor:

This cipy of the Con aution has been coured with he Rule to the Department of State

is therefore absolutely exact, -exact not onl literally, but in respect to punctuation, capi have quoted the clause procusely as it is in the

Now, let any person of common sense m ly, leaving out of the question for the moment all legal knowledge, read this clause, and think if possible without amazement of a man of ability and a reputable lawyer who publicly "the terms "corruption of blood" and "for as used in that constitution are con-The thing is altogether in Mr. Bingham's newfaugled consees at a glance to be abourd. It falls flat before the planest and simplest in-

But it falls flatter before a more particular on. According to the common law of England at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, attainder of treason worked two separate cousequ namely, forfeiture, and corruption of blood By forfeiture, the real and personal estate of the offender vested in the crown forever; b corruption of blood, the offender lost all inheritable qualities, cutting the line of descent sho off, so that his posterity of whatever degree ald not inherit through him from ancestors of whatever degree. By the former, offender lost all he possessed, and, by the latter, his posterity lost all that might com down from his ancestors after his death. To one took the estate of the offender, and the other took the estate of his aucestors he way to his posterity, no matter when be long after his bones had mouldered i the grave. The two things were thus entirely different in themselves and in their e fects. They were also entirely different origin, the former having been derived from the Saxon laws, the latter from the fer dal policy, the diverse systems being in measure blended at the time of the Norma conquest, and so constituting the double penal ty of treason as we have bere defined it, en-

f forfeiture the consequences peculiar to the fendal penalty of corruption of blood. This was the penalty of treason according to the English common law when our constitution was framed. Such under that law were the consequences which attainder of treason worked. They were severe consequences, se vere beyond reason and sound policy, and they were felt to be so by the English themselve long before the period of our revolution, iuso much that as respects certain descriptions o eason, relating to the public coin, the papal supremacy, and the like, the penalty of for- arrivat from California. He will not only hav abolished. The British Parliament had gone as much colority as could have been appected thus far in mitigating in both its aspects the twofold penalty of treason under the common law, and the spirit of the British people and of the British lawyers had gone much farther. Blackstone had unmistakably recordnd his testimony in favor of the mitigation of beat flotitta being completed in sensou to take adforfsiture and of the total abolition of corrup- van'age of the apring tise of the water in the

grafting, that is to say, on the Saxon pens

ces our fathers met which their valor and their prudence had just given birth. They did frame one; and, iu respect to the capital offence under consideration, they provided that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeit-are except during the life of the person at-tained." That is to saw they did not be to be the person atruption of blood totally, and restricted forare to the life of the offender. In other words, having elsewhere in the constitution reduced all descriptions of treason to one, they limited the punishment of that one to the penalty then visited by the English laws only upon some of the less beingus descriptions of the offence. They prescribed in relation souri, Van Dorn's from Arkansas, in addition t to treason in general the mitigated penalty which at that time the laws of England prescribed in relation only to special kinds of New Orthorn, and yet he made the most emphati reason. They adopted the mildest penalty known to the laws of England for the highest offence known to the laws of society. In short, they gave full effect to the humane and enlightmed spirit of the age is which they lived.

In view of this historical retrospect, hurried and meagre though it be, and in view especially when invested with his most important and reof the well known rule of construction that sponsible command. He has record the valley corrowed terms carry with them their catab. of the Mississippi from the military control of the hished meaning, surely Mr. Bugham's very rebels. Ha has driven tham cut of Missouri and sriumphant assertion that "corruption of defeated them in Arkaness on the western bank, riumphant assertion that "corruption slood" and "forfeiture" as used in the constitation are "convertible terms" must seem to others, as it seems to us, one of the most traordinary and ridiculous misconceptions dietance. It is already safe to auticipate the ver-diet of history on his military career. Ha will into which a man ever fell. Mr. Mallory's reply is good sense and good law. comprahe

a loft Columbia. Many of the papers put it down the 21st of March, and commented upon the time spent on the road, whereas the leadng division moved from Columbia on the 31st of March and reached Savannah on the morning of the 5th of April. The other division followed with intervals of only four or five miles, and finally came together by forced narches. The delay at Duck river was una roidable: the stream full so as to permit its being forded with difficulty just as the bridge was completed, but of course the bridge was a necessity. The march was a difficult one, and was wonderfully well executed, four division with their artillery and cavalry and more than fifteen hundred six-mulo teams having passed over a single road. We refer to thi as an act of justice to Gen. Buell, who has been severely criticised under a misapprehen sion of his movements, and without any know edge of the many difficulties and impediment he had to contend against. We of Kentneky who have had the conduct of Gen. Buell d rectly under our observation for many months have the most unbounded confidence in military skill, his energy, and his patrioti devotion to the Union cause, and in the army no officer la more universally beloved and r

This thing of rubel raids in Kentuck ust be stopped. It must be. It will be The power of putung a stop to it is in the righ hends. There is to be no less vigor in Ker tucky than in Tennessee. The robel spice with which our State swarms and the rebe butners and murderers should be ferrated ou and hung; and, if outrages on person and property are evidently perpetrated by rebels core with outrage, should be made responsible in ever are where the holding of them to respo bility is accessary either to the ends of justice for an example to rebels generally. We prolict that the time is at hand and very near hand when not a loyal citizen will be arreste Kentucky without the arrest's being follow ed by that of half a dozen rebels, and no de struction of Union property be committed with nification from the seizure and confiscation o rebel property The leading rebels throughou stucky who are encouraging and promotin and in many cases practising the atrociou policy now so rapidly developed can put a stor it any day they please by the mere exerc of their influence, and they must be made t know and feel that their safety and their in terest are deeply involved in their putting stop to it Until a rigorous and vigorou urse be taken, such a course as Gen. s exactly the man to inaugurate and holdly pursue, no Union life or Union possession

The repulse of the insurgents, with great laughter from the banks of the Chickahoming must prove a severe blow to them. The Rich mond Examiner, apologizing for the retreat-

The destiny of the nation was not in joinerly at either point, and it was important to preserve the army intect for a more important service But let all partice be werned of the consequence usvitably to folious a similar step from the bank of the Chickschminy. These consequences are not only military but civil—national. They are de

Events follow each other so quickly in from Richmond that it seems hardly uccessary t occulate upon them in advance. The admiss of the Examiner, however, are impor aut. The rebels have been beaten back from the Chickahominy, and, if the Richmond pa er is to be believed, the Confederates w volutionize the Davis Government, and have 'a new creation of leaders and rulers." Thus re have another proof that secession is read to second from itself, and that the process of disintegration is being rapidly accomplished.

OUTRAGE IN HOPKING COUNTY .- A lett rom Madisonville, Hopkius county, states that a gang of speciasion citizens recently ar rested the Clerk of the Circuit Court, but subnight the clerk's office was broken open and some eight haudred cases were stolen, among hem a large amount of suits brought by the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky. This conduct requires the prompt attention of the authorimust be well known, and their arrest should he made if it takes ten thousand men to ef-

Tue Mayor of Vicksburg said to Com odore Farragut, "Mississippians never sur render." But they rou. Yes, and they surrender too. Natchez is surrendered, and been taught them, and they have shown themselves ant scholars.

The taking of New Orleans from the surgents by Gen. Butler appears to have been as bitter news in England as the dehat city in 1815.

The telegraph says that Gen. Morgan as confidence that the rout of Casev's divi on before Richmond "was not attributable to the fault of officers or men." Possibly was attributable to the enemy.

Probably we couldn't resist the tem ation to tannt our neighbor of the Democra for having supported James Buchauan if we surselves had not supported John Bell and Tyler too."

All the promises made by the rebe overnment to its people have proved a corthl as as its paper promises to pay. GENERAL HALLECK'S ARMY -The New Yor

World, commenting upon the results of the avac

asti m of C right, says the malu object for which

he by al ermy of the West was organized soam the ove of complete and triumphant accou lishment. It was created for the purpose of r and recovering the magnificent valley which drains. If Gen, Haltech's activity during the success of bie previous military administration we shall witness the final and fitting cousumms ton of the great work committed to him on bi ture had been restricted already to the life of offender, and corruption of blood had been sissippi, but be will have accomplished it with the gushoata, which were his indispensable auxiliaria, he snutfed out the rebeltion lu Mis-souri, which presented a formidable front when he took command of the department. The guu sion of blood. And in doing so he but reflect-ed the humane spirit of his country and of his plan of a flank movement, through these rivers on Columbus and the rebel strongholds on th to frame a constitution for the republic to Massis ippi. Dating from the completion of the combonie, there are few exemples in military his tory of movements so repid, and battles so nu merous and uniformly successful, as the e which l ava taken place in Gen. Helleck's departmen been enormou; the number of prisoners almos without a paraltel. It is a vary high complimen encentra ed rab. I strength of the Weet and l one of the strongast positions on the contineu dared not await his attack. The popular and en terprising rebel general had the Keutucky rebel der Breck pridge and Marshall, the Tennesse rebel under Donelsou, Price's troops from Mis

> General Halleck's merits as a soldier are not a much to he estimated by the datailed considera tion of particular movaments as by the broad general results of his strategy. He has accomplished all that he was axpected to accomplish recovered Kentucky and Tennessee on the east sippi he thinks expedient without formidable rerank as an able strategist, a soldier of a large, nsive, well-balanced mind, and a couraga and energy equal to great results.

forced more recently by Levell's conseand fro

GENERAL BIELL.-When we republished Fx Gov. CAMPBELL, OF TENNESSEE.-A Nash-Gen Buell's amended report of the battle of wills correspondent of the Cincinuati Gazette have not stopped the rebel agents in England Shiloh, a short time since, we neglected to sain this noble patriot addressed some words of from their work of fitting out steamars ladeu point out a former misprint in the date when monition to his Labanon neighbors, which were in with valuable cargoes to run the blockada. By aveelieut teste and quite neasonable. Gatharing as mary of them as possible around him, without making public advertisement, he is cold to have od-freesed them much after this fashion: lives, very meny of you were my friends lu youth. Some of you were my playmates in childhood. Till this foolish ret-elliou commenced, we lived in peace and good will, and I had not only your respect as a neighbor, but your confidence in positions of trast and responsibility. Nor have you ever complained that I failed to fill the meaconfidence. When you chose to be the lupes of wicked men, and to rebel against tha d vernment which has ever protected all of us, one of us from the days of childhood till our heads are being freeted with the evidences of age. ont for these contraband vessels. would not rebel with you, but remained quiet, when I saw that remonstrance was velo. You folly had its day of fitful trinmph. Now the soldiers of the nation beve driven ewey the ormy mustered by conspirators, and I have the sure of living nuder the Government to which early swore unaltarchie allegiance, end tha pride of seeing the national flag wave over tha oital of the State. I erjoy the pleasure with out tautalizing you or raminding you usedlessly of your past folly. I wish to live with you, my eighbors, on tarms of peace, end leave you to our own reflections for the seeds of repentance. But let me warn you candidly that I will not longer live with you on terms of friendship if on continua to ect in league with the anemie of the Government, and to invie murderous bands into our peaceful villages. Whenever l desire to do so I can get tha aid of two or three thousand able bodied Tenoesseeans, who know my voice and will follow me; and I can get excellent guns, whih good bayonets, to put into their bands.
If you will not live in peace with me you shall

ave wer I intend, in concert with my loyal sighbors, to have quiat nuder tha Govaruman bly wa shall be glad of i'; If not, we will seek t the point of the bayonet."
This aynop: is may do Governor Campbell gre minstice: doubtless it does in style at least But the main ideas are given. Thay are re specifully commoded to other loyal men of di tinction, who live among pestilent secesb. Tell

Times copies approvingly our comments on the atrocities perpetrated by the insurgents on the sick and wounded who fell into their books at Winchester, and eave the rubels are laying up by the mauner in which they are conducting this war. The Government has steedily persisted in its original purposa of prosecuting the content upon the broadest possible grounds of humanit and megnetimity. The utmost deference an respect have been shown to the rights of person and of property. Not a 1py bas been executed -not a deserter shot-not a traiter hung. Rebe reporty has in every case been respected bytrucps. The rebel wounded have been attended fully and skilfully by our surgeons and nurse No distinction has been made between them and ur own soldiers, in hospitals or on the field. and in every possible way the Government has sought to fulfil the pledge made to foreign Powers by Mr. Seward at the beginning of the war, that this contest should present an instance of maganimity and forbearance without example in the

history of civil wars.
lu return for all this, the relials have steadily end systamatically imitated the worst excesses of the worst savages in the worst ages of the world. The history of lodian warfare presents nothing ore fiendish, mora utterly unworthy of a civized community, than the conduct of the rebels n this war. Their treatment of Union usen, shallion; their hard bu'chery of the wounded u the field of battle, and their brutal usage of nem as beyond the pale of civilization, and to be garded rather as lurane savages than as me titled to the rights of civilized warfare.

Sooner or latar they will resp their reward. experiment and prosecute the war upon the same basis of liberality and kindness which has charactinctly trized it hitherto, until the military power of the Cou basis of liberality and kindiness which has charac-terized It hitherto, until the military power of the Consul, his office and the use of his flug, mo that rebells me horken. But if after that the rebels persist in their infamone and lubuman practices, they will find themselves dealt with on a different basis. If they shenden war efter defeat and resort to an organized system of essaeeinstion, they will be treated as a seasing and not as simple enemice. The Government will then be prepared to put in force the most rigorous system ecquently released him Judge Fowler opened of repression which the occasion may require. If court on the regular day, and on the same there is any easily left lu the Southern States, it of the above governments that the left was sufficiently like guard was will sail be well employed in saving Sonthern society from the horrible ruin into which its laaders seem

resolved to pluage it. GTA de petch from Indianapolis gives us assunce that the Indiana Legion is being placed n a thor not war footing, with a view to re-Kentucky, shou'd such aid be useded.

THE REBELLION "MOLTING,"-I he New York Fitnes says Gen. Scott, the other day, in a single felicitous word, expressed most forcibly what Ac thinks of the present aspect of the rebellion. ing of the evacuation of Corinth and rebel demor-Vicksburg is surrendered. If Mississippiane didn't know how to surrender, the lesson has "molting" is the term need in connection with hirds at the period of cowering, eickoess, and discomfort, when they shed their faathers,

save Coloridge. Well, the spring molting has oma to that gav bird secession; its fine feathers and brilliant plumage are fast dropping away, cat of Packenham by Gen. Jackson before leaving it a poor, shivering, forloru, and naked thing, in a morihund state, and soon to die of sheer inaultion.

beer insulting.

WOODSTICK, VA, June 3
The enemy was driven out of Strasburg last evening by Gan Fremout's advances guard, and have been closely pursued to day by bis forces and Gen. Bayard's cavatry brigade. They have neveral times made stands, and kirmlabing has been going on, but with triffing lose on both sides. One of Gen. Bayard's command was killed, and Col. Pileon, chief of artillery, and one of Gen. Fremont's aids, were wounded. The enemy are now encumped about three miles beyond Woodstock. Wa hold the village. Wa have taken about 300 prisoners, and more are being brought in consistently.

Figure 1, af or occupying Strasburg, last

the successive positions for the batteries, is under him, while reconsoliering without the said of his horse, which was shot under him, while reconsoliering within thirty yards of the enemy. The batteries engaged were recharded to the enemy. The batteries engaged were recharded to the enemy. The batteries engaged were recharded to the enemy. The batteries engaged were retained the. Cau it be that such men of agree the batteries as a military body did not the list was wrong to supply the eremines try, under Gen. Bayard, and the 6th Ohlo and Newart's indiana cavalry, under Cal. Zeconic

Ing. A large number of prisoners have been taken. Our toes is one killed and eavered wounded in the second of the sione and instructious to Gov. Stenley and Andy Johnson were to day earl into the Senate, in response to Senator Sumner's resolution of inquiry. The commissions simply constitute tham Military thousaners of their respective States, to keep the pace and neinital the neilons! power. Their instructions are in very general terms, and prescribe duties, such as are engested on their compositions as gooted shows.

is there about suffering local laws.

The House Committee on Reilroads, &c., have instructed their chairman, Malbry, of Ky., to report a hill to further the construction of the Pitts hurg and Conucil will residue to the Ball mora and Oxio railroat at Cumberland. This is he secondance with the memorial of the members of the Legislaturand. Othe, which sate forth the need of closer, apsedier, and more direct communication between the Northwest and Washington. By this road, in connection with the Haltimora and Othe, seventy miles would be aveed in the translation.

mout.
It is represented in the memorial that the amounts that would be saved in fraights and amounts thet would be saved in fraights and fares by this line would some more than repay any lamporary outley of the Govarnment expenses of transportation on military account. Accordingly the Committee report in favor of endorsing bond of the Councilsville road to the amount of two millions, under proper securities, provided that troope, munitions of war, and stores shall be carried over said road at half the neual price,

BRITISH NEUTRALITY .- Our Union anccesse

ary mode of dealing with traitors. The Nash

ays "geutlemen who persist in uttering reh-

Military (

st chedient servants,
MEJAN, Consul of Franca,
LORENZO CALLEGO, Consul of Spa
nsul of Balgium.
Consul of Portugal.
Vice-Consul of Rally.

New Orleans, May 11, 1862.
To Major General Butler, United States Arm, commanding Department of the Galf.

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY.
HEADQUARTERS DEF'T OF THE GULF,
MESSES:—I have the protest which you
hought is proper to make in regard to the eof my officers lowards the Cousul of the Net

of my officers lowards the Consul of the Netherlands, which action I approva and sustain. I am grieved that without investigation of the facts, you, Meeers, should have thought it your duty to have taken action in the matter. The fact will appear to be, and essilv to be demonstrated at the proper time, that the fag of the Netherlands wan made to cover and concess property of ou incorporated company of Louisians, excreted under if from the operation of the laws of the United States. That the supposed fact that the Consul had under the fig only the property of Hope & Co, citizens of the Netherlands, is untrue. It had other property, which could not by law had other property, which could not by law had other property, which could not by law he

co, entrem of the Natherlands, is unitreshad other property, which could not by law hie property, or the property of Hope & Co this I have abundant proof in my own hands, person can exceed me in the respect I shall to the flags of all nations, and to the Consumberly even while I do not recognize melatime made under them; but I wish it meet incite understood that in other to be

Major-Genarel Co

ure at the Consulate of the Netherlands;

P. S. 1f Mr. -

EVENTS AT AND NEAR CORINTH -- Undonhi dly a good deal of disappointment was felt hy private edvices the New York World learns that on the 15th Mey, the eteamer Julia Usher, at Liverpool, took on twanty field pieces and car ages, and was to sail on the 20th ult., with a The escape, to be sure, was regarded as concargo of weilike material, for some Southain port. The eleamer Mamphia, which sailed on the 14th ult. from the sems port, also hed on board e such a condition of demoralization that their valuable contraband cargo. Three other steamers, the nemes of which have not been furnished are also loading for the same arrand. A gunboat battle, man for man, yet still much regret wa ra | wee leunched at Leverd's deck yard in Liverpool. felt that Gen. Halleck had not been able to ou the 15th nlt., understood to be for the service of the Confederates. The World gives these facts force either a general engagement or a general sorrender, thus ending the war in that section for the information of the Navy Department, so by a single overwhelming blow. The simple that our blockading floot may keep a bright look evacuation and retreat did not by any mean atisfy loyal expectations. Governor Andraw Johnson has e very snm-

villa Union contains e copy of an order in blenk sults have been achieved in the pursuit of the issued to the Provost Mershal by the Governor, fleeing forces of the enemy. Gen. Pope, at the which has been executed elready and will be from head of 40,000 men, was in full pursuit at the ime to time as the public good demands it. The last dutes, reporting already 10,000 prisoners Unleu catches the spirit of the Governor, and and deserters, 15,000 stand of arms, nine loc entlments may prepara for a speedy trip South. motives and several trains captured, while They cannot remain here. They cannot more he honsands of the rebels were throwing awey tolarated then scorpions, adders, or tarrantulas in their weapons, and Beauregard in his despair ou orderly community which has ony ragard for was bidding bis men save themselves in what ever wey they could. The demoralization was complete, and we may expect to heer of the capture of thousands of additional prisoners. ands of arms, &c , if not the surrender of the bulk of the rebel army. At any rate that army, we are confident, will never be able to rally and present a formidable front again. Beauregard's day is past. Ho has put forth all his exertions, and failed wretchedly. For

that if he recrosses and comes again within said lines during the existing rehellion he shall be considered any end dealt with accordingly. Very Respectfully, ANDREW JOHNSON, him, there is no fatare. It seems to us that the rebellion has in this ase sustained a blow from which it can no more recover than a man could recover fro the full atroke of a thunderbolt.

orison, distermines to take the eath of allegiance and give bord in the sum of \$1,000 for its faithful observance, he will be released on an duling ANDREW JOHNSON. The News and Reformer, a violent little MPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FOREIGN CONSULS AT NEW ORLEANS AND GENERAL BUTLER. heet published at Watertown in New York, pays its respects to the Louisville Journal as Major General B. F. Butler, United States Army, commanding Department of the Gulf:
GENERAL: It having come to the knowledge of the formulation of the States. THE "TRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."-The LOD

ille Journal, it seems, disapprover of the ad-ass which was adopted by the Republicae and discontinuous terminers of the New York gislature, and which was published in this pa-r a few weeks since. This is not stranga. The GENERAL: It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that the Consulate of his Majes-ty the King of Neitherlands, in this citry, had been forcibly entered by your order by some persons in the uniform of soldiers in the service of the Urited States Government, the person of the Consul subjected to indiguity and severe illusige, and kept pilsoner for several hours, it becomes the laty of the undersigned, la view of treaties now existing between the Governments which we rep-aisent and that of the United States, to formally rottest against such action, and against uly difference between the two papers being the former is for slavery and the latter uguess! i Of course the Journal holds that people who a gainst slavery, and so avow themselves, estactions!, while those who custain the justified are "catious!." The active "patious!" mere, therefore, pretty much all found South, or remust submit to their lead, and allow them. iates that may be in contraven on action. Wa have the honor to be, General, your eaties. Consul of Brazil.
Consul of Nassau end
Brunswick.
Consul of Resec.
Consul of Breman.
Consul of Breman.
Consul of Swedan and
Norway.

Vice-Consul of Italy.
Consul of England.
Consul of Hamburg.
Consul of Italy.
Consul of Italy.
Consul of England.
Consul of Italy.
Consul of England.
Consul of Denmark.
Consul of Switzerland.

It may appear so to eyes colored by abolion prejudice, und not very perspicacious at est, but to no others. At all events it is not position the Journal maintains, and, bigotd and blockish as the Watertown sheet is, we an hardly doubt that it knows as much.

We of course do not hold that people who e opposed to slavery are necessarily sec-By no manner of means. If we did ve should hold also that the solid North ie secional, that, in other words, all national feelng is extinct in the Northern people, for unestionably they as a body are opposed to avery. But we hold no such position in any its aspects. The position is an absurdit oth theoretical and practical. There are in the North, however, tw

rinds of opposition to slavery, very distinct

no is purely an opposition of opinion and and most natural preference for the es- as well as any troops in the world. tablished institutions of the North, but proposing no interference whatever with the conrary and most natural preference of the peoole of the South, recognizing, on the other and, the preference of each under the constiother, and disdaining to attempt by indirect folly and her crime. neans what the constitution prohibits by direct es. The other is an opposition of purpose, tematic course of agitation and of numinis-In regard to the solurs of property at the backing bouses of Samuel Smith & Co., the facts are as follows: Gaussian Butler was informed that 50,000 dollars in specie had been removed from the Mint to the above house, and being satisfied that the monay must be either the property of the United States or the Confederacy, he tack possession of the back and greated the members of the choice of the Southern people in respect to the common government against the rights forces of the United States! sion of the bank and arrested the members of the nd interests of a part, in defiance alike of the son of the dark and arrested the memory of the dark and arrested the memory of the dark and arrested the memory of the dark and the dar

place where the money was hidden. It was consoled in the air chamber, between the vanit and the brick wall. Fifty-four thousand dollare were ctowed away there very uicely.

Communication of a rather text charecter had perced between Gen. Butler and the Acting British Cousul, Mr. George Coppell, at New Orleans, Is reference to a number of her Mijestyle autjecte helouging to a body of armed men known as the British Guard, and attached to the Enropean Brigade, nuder command of General Juge. This Brigade was organized for the purpose of minintaling the peace of the city, and Now the people of the North who join in the latter kind of opposition to slavery wo call sectional; those who share only n the former we hail no national The sole basis of the Albauy Union party, which finds such favor with onr sex Juge. This Brigade was organized for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the city, and two or three days after the occupation by the Union army it was disbuiled. Immediately efter disbanding, Captain Burrowe's company of the British Guard heid a meeting and voted to send their arms and uniforms to Gen. Beauregard's army, which they did. On hearing of this, Gen. Butter threatened to errest every member of the company found in the city after the layse of twenty four hours. Three of the members were so arrested, and hance the corraspondence. by nine coutemporary of Wntertown, is the atter kind of opposition to slavery. We accordingly denounce the movement as sectional. t is sectional, exclusively sectional, muliciously ectional, destructively sectional. Its rank se ionalism will happily prove its own destruction Tho national people of the North, who constitute the vast majority, will rise in their majest and crush out the postilent movement. They must do so, and they will. solved to do it. We invoke them to enter upon the work. A more imperative or a more

alutary one never appealed to patriots.

proclamation at the head of them.

DEATH OF YOUNG HENRY CLAY. - An-

other victim to disease contracted in this un-

atural war is unnounced this morning un-

Gen. Firement, a few occupying Strasburg, last night, was obliged by the disknes out framentations storm, and the fitigue of his men, to delay its advercettil morning. At eix o'c'ock the pursuit of the retreating anemy was resoured and elegorously continued during the dey. General Fremouti's rapid march, combined with General McDowell's movemants, has wholly relieved the Shenaudosh Valley and Northern Virginia. J. ckson will be overtaken and forced to fight or abendon his ground entirely. General McDowell's advance, being part of a prigade under General Bayard, reached Strasburg, the morning, and was cedered forward by Escental Fremont lo j in In the pursuit with the availary and artillary. The snemy, to reterd the ursuit, endeavored to make a stand, is three trong positions, with artillery, but were driven them ground at tilliery, but were driven the properties of the understord of the United States Gavernment. It is a the first the mention of the United States Gavernment. It is a first the mention of the United States Gavernment. It is a first the mention of the United States Gavernment. It is a first the mention of the United States Gavernment. It is a first the mention of the United States Gavernment. It is a first the mention of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the pursuit with the same has presented at the same has presented and the present of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the pursuit with the same has presented the present of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the pursuit with the same has presented to the present of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the pursuit with the same has presented to the present of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the present of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the present of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the present of the United States Gavernment. It mention and the present of the United States Gavernment. It is a first and the present of the united the present of the un Schierners are Boally, of Gen. Stabl's hrigad. The last New Jarsay and Ist Penneylvania cavers when the statement of the stat

[Extract from the Concul's letter.]

Extract from the Concuts letter. I
It le not my intention in this communication
shield my countrymen in the stap they have to
ken, for it may be construed as a breach of th
neutrality imposed by her Mjestry upon all b
subjects, but if it is looked upon in that light,
feel convinced that they, when they took such e
tions were interested of the importance that migh

risoner near Winchester, while caring for the rounded privates of his regiment, was paroled by ackeou, and arrived here to-night, with depetches from General Binks. He says the stores about the barbarity of the rebels towards on. e windows of the town and throwing hot water , Louisiana, Georgie, and Alabama troops, w were bent on destroying the bridges and stores a Herper's Ferry and so disgnated Jackson that finding himset obliged to retreat, he fairly cri-d Had the rebels encoseded in crossing. Harper'i Ferry, Pannaylvaula would probably have seen

hem.
The number of killed and wounded et Chickatominy is 8,000, not 800.

BALTIMORE, Mey 5.

The Harper's Farry bridge was carried area. The Harper's Ferry bridge was carried away by the freshet this forenoup. The water is very black.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862

NEGRO SCHOOLS IN NORTH CAROLINA -The extremists at Washington have begun a fire in the rear on Gov. Stanley almost before he has reached North Carolius to bring the many of our friends when they learned that, in State back into the Union fold. It seems that spite of all the precautions taken by Gen. Hel- on the 28th ult., Mr. Colyer, the Superintendeck, the rehel army had escaped from Corinth. ent of the poor at Newbern, called on the Governor, and, in the course of conversation, sive evidence that the rebel forces were in alluded to the tect that he had opened schools in the town for the whites and blacks. eaders, even with all the advantages of their The Governor then stated that his right to numense fortifications, did not dare to risk a keep a school for the blacks would be questioned, as the lews of the State make the opening of such schools a criminal offence. He said that as the Governor of North Carolina it was his duty to carry out the laws of the State preeived at Washington. If the question should But better news, inspiriting news, has come from that gnarter. Great and importan

> will close these schools. The despatches of yesterday ropresented cretary Stanton as baving cancelled this Secretary Stanton as baving cancelled this action of Gov. Stanly's. We, however, do not credit this representation, and shall not until we receive it on better authority. Gov. Stanly is wholly right; and the Secretary, if he has done what he is represented as heving done, is wholly wrong. The principle involved is important. We withhold further comment for further information.
>
> We withhold further comment for further information.
>
> We will be a sum of the secretary of the stream, and was hourly expected to cross to complete the she at the sum of picture of the secretary of the stream, and was hourly expected to cross to complete the she at the secretary of the s

General Frement In his Mountain De rtment seems to feel himself very much at home, and is pushing his Virginia campaign with great vigor. The forced march of a bundred miles, by which he overtook Jackson's rebel army and drove it from Strasburg up the along the railroad, which valley of the Shenaudoah, has been one of the Sagles, with his brigade. finest strategic movements of the war, and Franklin over some of the highest ridges of the Blue Mountains to Strasburg, with insuffiient transportation and no supplies in the region through which ho passed.

nnless he does as the lady advised Tarleton to do when he expressed a wish to see Colonel Washington-look back over his shoulder in the next battle.

OUR NAVY AT NEW ORLEANS -For some i acritable reason, the Navy Department has thus far withheld from the public the official reports of the navel officers engaged in the memorable action which led to the capture of New Orleans.

N. Y. Times.

We think the reason is far, very far, from being inscrutable; our navy has other work to do, other points to reduce, and other movements to effect, so that it would be highly impolitic to explain its mode of working until its entire task is accomplished.

The rebels in front of Richmond have had an opportunity of learning whether the Federal troops will fight or not. Gen. Mc-Clellan says that several brilliant bayonet charges were made by our men, and that the rebels, although they stood fire very well, in their character and munifestations. The fled in every case before the cold steel. Yet there cannot be a doubt, that, in a just cause, of sentiment, manifesting itself in a quiet | the men of the South could stand the bayonet

The Petersburg (Va.) Express gives a dark and terrible picture of the suffering that of our position. ation as sacred from the disturbance of the sinned, and most awfully is she punished for her

We see from a late number of the Memnanifesting itself in the resolution through a phis Avalanche, that burnt coffee, considerably lighter than the unburnt, was held in that ration to modify and control the free city at two dollars and a half per pound. How anxiously all sensible men in Memphis must eir domestic eff.sirs, wielding the powers of be looking and longing for the advent of the

tational opposition, inconsistent with the peace away. Isn't this very nugentlemanly?

antural war is noncounced this morning and the second the first was first made to the constructed in the soldiers—bootless.

Washington, and the son of kim who gave up this life on the field of Buenn Vista in maintain the honor of bis country, died yeater-blay of typhoid fever contracted in the committee of the construction of the sold of Buenn Vista in maintain the honor of bis country, died yeater-blay of typhoid fever contracted in the came of the construction of the sold of Buenn Vista in maintain the honor of bis country, died yeater-blay of typhoid fever contracted in the came of the construction of the construct

folds of his country's flag and amid the shock of arms. When the saddidings came from the far off plaies of Boenn Vistu that told the fat of a beloved son, the Sage of Ashland was Washington, Juna 4.

alivo to hear the intelligence and receive the sympathies of sorrowing friends, while the knowledge that his child had died the death of a patriot brought consolation to his aged beart. In the far off "undiscovered country", where he new learns of the death of his agrandson, a martyr to the heliest cause in which all officers making contracts are required to awar that they could a the same without any henceft or advantage to thamselves or to any other pis ins. The peculty for the view hills of the law is not less than one hundred dellars and imprisonment not more than its months. alivo to hear the intelligence and receive the

which man has ever drawn a sword, how will his spirit cling to the golden memory that another of his descendants has vindicated that another of his descendants has vindicated that nother of his descendants has vindicated the honor of his uation at the expense of his life. Glorious grandsire, chivalric son and gallant grandchiid, how fitted to bear the same name and that the name of Henry Clay!

Let us think God that amid treachery and deceit and madness there has been no speck nopon that loved name, and that Kentucky and the world can still speak it with pride and reverence.

The Pannaylvania reserva hattery, of Couch's division, also lost one of their guas—these sight pieces of ornizance constituting our antition that the panishment the penishment that printing lucuses within their jorisdiction may coods mp prisonars to lumping the world can still speak it with pride and reverence.

The Pannaylvania reserva hattery, of Couch's division, also lost one of their guas—the court—mertials lu class within the many 25th, at an awarage rate of interest of the same unum and that the name of Henry Clay!

Attornay-General Bates, having given his barries lucuses within their jorisdiction may coods mp prisonars to lumping the roll profit by their gain. They show awary lidication of heling much in want of arrival the penishment of colleges are set of the luterior had been lost. The penishment of the penishment of the luterior had been lost. After sever was the introduced in the military has subject against their will to the laponi

no minds of the rebel armsy against the Federal avaders. The letter-writers represented the sholo of the Coufederate army as clamoring or blood and bent on extermination, After all, it seems that the rebels were uot quite whole of the Coufederate army as clamoring all, it seems that the rebels were not quite INDIANAPOLIA, Juna 4.
Au order has been issued placing the Lugion in border countless on a war footing.
A gentleman just from Washington says that Gen. Mitchell recently asked of the Department furious enough to fight, though sufficiently so run away-the vannted anthor of the

The such of our rebels as nudertook to exult at what they supposed to be Beanregard's successful evacuation of Corinth may now see Such of our rebels as nudertook to exult new impulse. Naw companies ere arriving daily and going into comps of instruction.

of the N. Y. Times.] THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND-T.
GREAT VICTORY OF OUR FORCES ON SE

ral McC get It beyond the protection of the grant Though the edvantage of a sudden mo

o'clock on Saturdey, on the left wing of t my, on the further or south side of the C hominy, where the advance position was h the division of Gen. Casev much the weak cisely es they were administered before the rerebellion. Such were the instructions he rements, and reduced by disease to an effective for of some 6,000 men.

ceived at Washington. If the question should come before him for adjudication he would be obliged to decide against the continuance of such schools. As a man, he would perhaps have done as Mr. Colyer has done, but in his civil capacity it was his duty to act according to his instructions from Washington, and administer the laws as he found them. Mr. Col-minister the laws as he found them.

and position occupied by the main body of t divisions was a clearing of about one square, surrounded on the left and front by a or forest, in which Gan, Casey's pickets were tioned. On the right a world-d swemp divi the clearing from a similar one sing is ab-The position occupied by the main body of the their further side, where the rabele lay conceasing the rabele lay con niles in six days were accomplished from twent the two areases, over which each kept close watch lest his neighbor abould take possession to Blue Mountains to Strasburg, with insufficient transportation and no supplies in the clear by reference to the mag.

Step hy step Gen. Casey has pressed on to this Step hy step Gen. Cassy has presed on to this works ago stated that young English, the son of Gen. McClollan's sister, had gone up to Corinth to fight for the South, end that he seemed to desire nothing so much as to meet in hostilo combat his distinguished kinsman. The nephew of his uncle George he must keep out of the company of skedaddling rebels, unless to accompany of skedaddling rebels, naless he does as the lady advand. Taylatout, for his purpose to does not held a surface of the purpose of the ensured that he plans are sufficiently annowing to them, and on Thurston relative when he reached Corinth. If he wants to see his uncle George he must keep out of the company of skedaddling rebels, naless he does as the lady advand. Taylatout, for the purpose of the ensured that the purpose of the sensure of the purpose of the sensure of the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the ensured that the reserves are the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, and the purpose the purpose of the sensured the presence of the sensured that the reserves and held their ground, defaulting the purpose of the sensured the presence of the back on the reservee and hold their ground, de-faing the purpose of the enemy.

Meanwhila Gen. Casey was actively at work accuring his position, a large force of man being husy, under the skilful direction of Lieut. B. W. West, of his staff, diggling rifle pits shd felling trees for abattle. A similar line of defeasive works had been commenced and partially comple-ted at Gan. Casey's former position, at the Seven Fines, three miles further to the rear, and just back of these was a line of earthworks, construc-ed by Gen. Couch, and more carefully finished.

Falling in the two attempts to gather informa-Falling in the two attempts to gather informs

> should the opportunity offer, and put themselved is a position to turn General McClellau's laft The broad sheets of lightning that night and

now exists in Virginia. Certainly that Stato is not inxuriating at the festival to which she thought herself invited. Awfully has she sinned, and most awfully is she punished for her folly and her crime.

THE ATTACK ON SATURDAY.

Shortly after noon the grand attack commenced, en. Casey's pickets being driven in all along the front, after a spirited resistance, the rebels advancing in force along three roads—tha Williams—brong road to our left, the railroad in the centre, and the "Nius mile Road," as it is called, on the cipt. With his featble givinion greatly weakened to a strength of the resistance, called, on the property of the The leading rebole of Membie have York battery was stationed just to that

make a visit to their place, they are all running away. Isn't this very nugentlemanly?

The vigor with which the enemy preceded forward to the attack the confider can be allowed by the confider can be attacked. The vigor with which the enemy preceded forward to the attack the confider can be attacked. A hattalon of two regiments are fell on Gen. Warsell on the centre, and a third out of the state the Confederate loss in killed at one thousand seven hundred and tacuty-eight. If this were true, it would convict our troops of terrible inhumanity, for they boried about 4,000 rebels after the battle.

The capture of so many locomotives and ears by Gen. Halleck must be a dreadful calamity to the flying rebels in this crisis when their great want is the most rapid transportation possible.

most of Gea. Casey's troops were thrown for the occupation of the Shenandoah Valley by the rebels was very brief. They dashed down through it very rapidly, but they dashed back still more rapidly. It is to be hoped that Jackson's army has not succeeded in escaping.

A Northern Editor predicts that "wool will be king." Does he mean wool on the back of the sheep or on the head of the nigger?

Probably Beauregard will not try to rally. If he does, all his efforts will be like his soldiers—bootless.

Washinoros, Juna 3.

The rabel sples who were recently lu Washington—ne efficer, it is said, among them—visited the fortlications.

Most of Gea. Casey's troops were athrown for words in the speciation, to meat the advance of the record to the special to the advance of the redsher as her regiments being laft be bind the partially complained in a considerable actual by the woods through which they were advancing. Terribly the tempest raged, the air almost much be recorded in the special constant of the result of the re

ecaping his own person. Bravely and well dis-most of his officers staud by him, until, one after another, they were borne from the field dead of wounded.

THE LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

THE LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

Col. Bailey, Chief of Artillery, was shot arry in the efference on the hell striking him to the head caucing his death after a short period of insensibility. Major van Vaultenberg, the second in commend of the last Naw York artillery, was killed; Adjutant Wm. Ramsey wounded, while avery battary that cus lost its quota of men, and some of them lost nearly all their horses. Bates a battary of Napsleon gume—12-pound hrans piece it? Will any man may no? If you can't get it? Will any man may no?? If you can't

The lower of these was used.

The lower of these was used to be any atorm of Friday night, and Gen. Summer was obliged to depend upon a single shaky attracture for the passage of his troops, who nearly all, however, uscessed in crossing that uight, the head of the column reaching that night, the head of the column reaching the Nine mile Road, slong which the rabels were pressing our troops, at about seven o'clock, holding the enemy at in check for the night, preventing them from following up in that direction the advantage they following up in that direction the advantage they

ad made the unfir and must ke f ee ima in Prectug eagerly forward with victory, they were met by the f theintzelman end Sumner, wh columns checked their florce

ent before a full inventory can be to The Market-House was densely crowded, some me before the hour of speaking, by p opie from a country principally, who ell seemed to mani-st the greatest engarness to listen to the discusfest the greatest engerness to listen to the discus-sion of the great and all elaborating issue of the day. Ex-Governor Brown being present, a large number of his old friends expressed a desire to hear his views on the state of public affairs and the daty of Tsuussees in the crisis. He complied in an address of some thirty minn'es.

we don't expect it to have any trouble when it gots there. The Memphis people, it seems, have declared themselves resolved to defend GOVERNOR AROWN'S SPRECH. He declared that he was not, never had be their city to the last, but we guess that this is only some of their bluster. They had better evacuate at once, unless they think they can stey at home and behave themselves. They have got to hear the musical flutter of the U.

flag over their heads if they do stay. It is to be presumed that the fleet of the rebels, though boasting of its power to demolish our fleet in a single-handed fight, fidn't venture to take any part in the battle at Fort Wright but fled before our flotilia below Fort Randolph. Possibly it may try its prowes at Mamphia. It is between our apper flotilla. and our lower one, and there is no escape for except in suicide-and suicide is no escape. We congratulate the nation that the opening of navigation throughout the whole or Mississippi is evidently at hand, BRIGADIER-GENERALS .- It was stated ofally, not long since, that no more citizen appointments would be made in the army, and, the bill limiting the number of Brigadier-

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WORK .- Three

ment of Fors Wright, Yesterday a despatch

aid that the fort was defended by 1,500 ar-

had summoned reinforcements. To day we

have information that the fort has been evacu-

ated by the rebels and is occupied by our

The rebals have confidently expected, in the

vent of our success at Fort Wright, to be

the same despatch that tells of the capture of

olph. As nothing is said about a fight at

We don't know particularly what the rebels

the latter Fort, it is to be prosumed that the

have got between Fort Randolph and Mem-

phis, but we have no doubt that the floor will

get to the latter place without trouble. And

caistance, if any was made, was but slight.

Wright says that our fleet has passed Ram-

able to withstand us at Fort Randolph, where

tillorists, and that the General in

a great many heavy guns were me

four days ago, news was published that

nerale having passed Congress, it was uniersally believed that promotions to the "star" uld be made from the brave and meritorious officers in active service, and that the ruling of Secretary Stanton would be carried out fair The telegraph announces that the name of the Hon. C. C. Washburne, of Wisomain, has been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Brigadier. The gentleman alluded to resides at Mineral Point, Wis., where for some twelve or fifteen years he has been engaged in lucrative husiness, such as banking, land jobbing, and speculations in the lead minos. He is one of the famous Washburne family who were in Congress from Maine, Illinois, Wisconsin, and California, a perfect Horatii or Curatii in the gladiatorial arena of Republicaniam. Another brother has received he lucrative appointment of Surveyor-General of Minnesota, although but nowly a citizen of that State and not identified with her pregress. They are all natives of Maine and enteen follows, not exactly Clays, Webster Scotts, or McClellans, but sharp enough for ongressmen, Governors, or land organization of the volunteer forces.

Now the State of Wiscomin, with over twenty regiments in the field, has received but one Brigadier-General Rufus King-and he was appointed before the tarkweather, of the gallant First Wisconsin, who fought in all the bat hree months' service, and afterwards reorganzed his regiment for "three years or during the war," has been pressed very strongly for pro notion. He has been in command of a brigade in Gen. Buell's army, and is reported to be a very superior officer as well as a courteou The limit of Brigadiers may cut him entirely off, owing to the appointment of Mr. Washburne, who is "no military man, either talents and services entitle him perhaps to ome preferment, but he should have been or other position adapted to his peculiar shiliios, instead of making him a Brigadier. After the many hard-fought battles, the and fatigues undergone by our brave army aving fortified them strongly wera in the field, it is victors and dispiri to see induential politicians appointed to high military places over the heads of our deserving It is in no invidious spirit that we officers. Tennessee is in the Union lines, and Euri and West Tennessee will soon be so. So is a large part of North Carolina, Mieniestppi, and of Florida. The Ederal flag finits victoriously over the soil of every Southern State. Where is the Southern army? It was lately at Ceriath He had been waiting anxiously five that cloud to break; that some light might shims upon an. He was willing to see the Confederates have a fair trial. And they have retreated he knew not whithen. Now, what must we do an Europeaneaum? Shis is long. hurne; we cite his name as the latest example, but we write for justice to our army officers who had a right to expect and do expect recognition of their military services over and above political services. They had a right to expect that the War Department would carry out, in that have retreated ha knew not whithat. Now, what must wa do so Tennemesans? Sha is not to the Suathern Confederacy fivewer. The Confederates cannot reinstate themselves. They have got neither men, arms, amountalion, cumboate, nor navy. Some professed to be humiliared at this. Some say you will rather die than give it up. Well, he had scanned this andisone carefully, and they didn't look much like men who thought of dylag. They were here enjoying themselves, and buying and selling, eating and dranking. Yee, and while some of you talk loudly about dylag before you will give it up, and of abedding the last drop of blood, and of perishing is the last direct of the description, your own some and brothers. good faith, its just and proper determination appoint no more civilians or " But above this, there is another objection which it seems has not been sufficiently coninexperience, which makes murder the name for every unnecessary death. Can our Government afford the sacrifice? We think not.

The order concerning the rebal women f New Orleans, supposed at first to be fairely imputed to Gen. Butler, turns out to be gent

rata actions, your own sons and bro-e wasting away with the deadly me the Southern awampe, enduring unfold p one, eating worm eaten hiscuit, shedding

one, sating worm eaten biscuit, shedding their lood, and diluginaknowing raves! If your faith and devotion to this rebellion is no arong why are oun not down there with your suffering kinemen? this is a sighteous cause, why are you staying gloriously at home, taking your case and en-ying yourselvee, while the men you persuaded to in the army are suffering and periasing by thousaids? I have no faith in the cause and there

cent "never giving up" and about "shedd neir last drop of blood," I have always obser

It is true, the order, as explained by a refreace to certain municipal regulations of New Orleans, significe barely that the women ofnding shall be imprisoned in the calaboose; bur, giving this explanation its due force, the language of the order is nevertheless totally indefensible. It is language that a United States officer and a gentleman cannot use without degrading himself. It is the language not merely of passion but of scurillity. Apart from all considerations of effective policy, which such language clearly sets at defiance, the order is a disgracuful one. It shocks the sensibilities of right-minded people. It is ut-

terly abborrent to the sense of manhood. We rejoice to see that the order is afmost universally condemned by the press even of New England where Gen. Butler belongs We do not doubt that Gen, Butler himself will condemn it in his cooler moods. He is a brave man, a friend of Southern institutions, and a nost vigorous, skilful, and ingenious officer. A stain like this ought not to rest upon his name. We hope that on reflection he will of order. If he does not, we hope the President

will do it for him. We know indeed that many of the rebel women have disgraced themselves by heaping insults unprovoked on our soldiers, and we are heartily in favor of just as stringent measures as may be necessary to protect the gallant dethere can be no effectiveness in blackguardism, and, if there could be, only a nation of blackguards would sanction its adoption. Let us have vigor but not valgarity.

The New York Post says that Ge Butler, when he seized nearly a million of dollars in specie, which had been stolen mostly om the United States must at New Orlean and hidden in the vaults of certain consuls or pretended consuls, was too good a lawyer to be sinffed off by the waving of toreign flags. That money belonged to the United States, and no consul had a right to lend his aid to rebellion and become an accomplice in crime hy secreting it. Consuls have no privileges grantest States of this Union, and I now yet to see her escape from the tempost, and gilde like a gallant ship proudly over the waves of itme. My councel is houset and unprejudiced. I have done with public life forever. I have axhausted my stock of philice, and shall not take any more. I have spoken from the dictates of duty, and have plend as well as I could the came of feamenees and her propla.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

The following denostely was remained this see. tions of the law. Neither are they entitled to the usual diplomatic immunities. They are subject to the local law in the same manner with other foreign residents owing temporary allegiance to the State. In fact, they are not public ministers in the received sense of the term, but only commercial agents, whose office entitles them to no peculiar privileges. General Hallnek, in his able work on Inter

The f-llowing despatch was received this aveuing at the War Depar ment:

HALLER'S ERADQUARTERS, June 5,

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Screedary of WarrGen. Pope, with 49,000 men, is thirty miles
south or Corinth, oursuing the enemy hard. He
already reports 10,300 prisoners and deserters from
the enemy, and 15,000 stand of orms captured,
Thomands of the cosmy are throwing away their
arms. A framer may that when Beauregard
learned that Col. Elliott had cut the realread on
his live of ratres the become francic, and told his national Law, states that they are liable to miciliary visits and searches, although their capers and the archives of the consulates are exempt from seizure. at the shopmen and marketmen of that elty refuse Confederate notes, and calls upon the

military authorities to punish them. And we suppose the military authorities will do so unless they find themselves too busy with Gen.

troots, at about seven o'clock, holding the conservation of the conservation of clock for the night, preventing them from following up in that direction the advantage they had geined during the day.

Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday the rebels awoke with condience on Sauday, to follow up that movements, sure of driving us that their gest of the French and their retreat to Vera Cruz.

In great labout seven o'clock, holding the conservation of the substitute of th

have virtually acknowledged the rebellion to be a failure by the resolution to scatter the Confederate army into maranding bands. This action is characterized by the Albany Journal as an admission of failure to the leval States, to Europe, and to the world, "We attempted," is the language of such action, "to catabilish a government that should not only rival but celipse that at Washington. We welcould a capital, we sent ministers to represent us abroad, we demanded to be recognized a navy—we challenged the Federal row of the great Powers of the earth. We massed an immense army—we extemporized a navy—we challenged the Federal Government—we pit-bud our forces against its own. And what has been the result? We have failed misera. by Our ports have been closed, our commercial cities have been taken or monaced, our capital has been ravished from us, our mavy has been annihilated, our army has been annihilated, our army has been put to rout. Our only resource in despair is to dissolve, divide up into fragments, turn bandits, and take to the mountains." This is the true view to take of the matter, and when the Confederates turn bandits, and, like when the Confederates turn bandits, and, like the troopers of Prince Rupert in the times of the English Commonwealth, roam the country in predatory bands, they must be put down and crushed out before the business of the country can resume its wonted channels.

Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky have proclaimed for the restoration of all the old relations with the Ufilon; they want trade recopesed, and that cannot be done so long as guerilla bands infest their soil. They must demand therefore the prompt interference of the authorities and the ready co-operation of all loyal men to restore the supremacy of the law and drive from our confines all disturbers of the public peace.

1. They must demand therefore the prompt interference of the public peace.

2. When we noticed the other day the course of our Congressional delegation on the question of confiscation and emancipation, we were not aware that Mr. Harding and Mr. Dunlap had spoken on the question. They must be a supremation of the public peace.

2. The freediary specifical field in the wheat-field in front of our activories, to the right of the road, while the site of the public peace.

2. The freediary specifical field in the wheat-field in front of our activories, to the right of the road, while the site of the wood, the rebels cpensed eragif and between the field the wood, the rebels cpensed eragif and between the fields of the specifical field in the wheat-field in front of our activories, and we have since received their appeaches. And very excellent speeches they are. The speech of Mr. Harding, the more the English Commonwealth, roam the country in predatory bands, they must be put down

are. The speech of Mr. Harding, the more dahorate of the two, is exceedingly cogent al

The adoption of the confiscation measure by the House in the face of such statements and appeals affords a very melancholy evidence of the madness of the present Congress. Alas beyonet.

that in a crisis so fearful the task has devolved on patriots to save their country from its friends as well as from its enemies! But the task, untimely and disheartening as it is, will be performed. In spite alike of radicals and of rebels, the republic will be saved. We abate mo jot of the high faith we have cherished from no jot of the high faith we have cherished from the results of an iron haif which the rebels pround the midst of an iron haif which the rebels pround the midst of an iron haif which the rebels presented as the men, in the Delswar greet, and we performed. In spite alike of radicals and of color when the men fixed beyonets, the order given than the man fixed beyonets and any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle. Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any battle, Not a most brilliant ever made in any

desire ladies. And we hope they will not find this impossible or even difficult.

Colonels White and Vansilling, of the relist eray, and Jan. Massey, Secretary of Sitata, noder class Jackson, together with about twenty ordinary rebels were captured at Corinth a few days the rebels will do the faster transfer.

case "Free most's army at the hast dates was a plain Jackson's, but we are afraid the related will do the fances' runn ring.

The related are destroying all their sugar and measures, and there is no longer any revenues even in the souls of their women.

\*\*GeT The related are destroying all their sugar and molanese, and there is no longer any revenues even in the souls of their women.

\*\*GeT The related are destroying all their sugar and molanese, and there is no longer any revenues even in the souls of their women.

\*\*GeT The related are destroying all their sugar and molanese, and there is no longer any revenues even in the souls of their women.

\*\*GeT The related are destroying all their sugar and molanese, and there is no longer any revenues are read to the souls are the related to the souls are the related to the souls and related to the souls of the souls are the related to the souls of the souls

By telegraph from Unito we learn that from Arkaneas reports that steps are being taken to call e State convention in Arkansas, with a view to give in their allegiance to the

with a view to give in their allegiance to the Union.

The tridge over the Comberland river at Nashville will be finished end tested on Tneeday next, and the care will be regularly running it on Wedneeday.

From the Values of the Br. Sandy.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from "the Big Sandy River, Ky.," May 30, h. wave:

Nashville, June 4.

unknown.

Natuville, June 4.

The train from Columbia brought lere this evening 1,600 Federal prisoners of Gen. Prentiss's divisior, who were teken at Pitisburg Landing. They come from Biscon, Tuscelcoss, end Montgomery, and were periods in consequence of the rebels being nuclei to feed them. They report univarial discentent emong the rebel soldiers, who ere anxious to go home. The privates say that they are whipped out. Fur hundred more pattern of the private of the

mercy and can receive none. They must be treated as the footpad on the highway, or the burglar who attempts to rife a house in the deep midnight, for such desperadoes will attack and plunder friend or foe indiscriminately.

Many persons who have had their sympathies enlisted for the Confederate cause begin mow to see that it is hopeless to coutend against the power of the Union, and at the same time they are diagunted at the bad management of these who were so bountiful in promises and so full of anticipated triumphs, but have performed so listle. The Richmond government has legalized guerilla warfare, but the masses of the Southern people are most prepared to yield themselves willing victime to the anarchy and ruin that must follow. Jeff Davis and his advisors have lost the confidence of their dupes, and he and his peripatetic cabinet have virtually acknowledged the rebediion to be a failure by the resolution to scatter the Confederate army into maranding bands. This

BATTLE PIELD, Monday, June 2, 1862.

The fire of the enemy immediately became aim The new of the seemy immediately because aim-nitaneous along their entire line.

The New Jersey troops fought splendidly, load-ing and fring without flinching from their prel-tion. Gen. Sichles's regiments did great execu-tion, advancing at every fire upon the rebels masked by the wood. However, it was pleinly to and appeals affords a very melancholy evidence be seen the enamy had every advantage, and it of the madness of the present Congress. Alas was resolved to clear the woods at the point of the

mo jot of the high faith we have cherished from
the first. Courage and hope on the part of the
true friends of the country will presently make
the constitution triumphant over all its fore.
God speed the houri

The price recently taken have captured in this rebellion 110
barks, and 9 shipe, making in all 167, without
taking into account the vessels of war, gunboats, &c., captured or sunk in the various condicts. The prices recently taken have generally
been very rich once.

So, although the Confederates have recorted
to the privateering system while we have not,
they have suffered upon the water more than
we have, ten-fold. Their means of transportation are very nearly exhausted.

The prices are fold. Their means of transportation are very nearly exhausted.

The prices are fold. Their means of transportation are very nearly exhausted.

The prices are fold that the rebels have so obstructed James river for some miles below
Richmond that it cannot be made navigable
for years, if ever. Perhaps the rebels, intending to destroy Richmond, or expecting it
to fall into our hands, don't care how worthless they make it.

less they make it.

The Kentucky robels must look well to their own and each other's conduct, or the measures that the Government may find it measures to adopt will cause immense the most of the measures to adopt will cause immense the most of the measures to adopt will cause immense the measures to adopt will cause immense to measure the measures to adopt will cause immense to measure the measurement of the

measures that the Government may find it accessory to adopt will cause immensers to adopt will cause immensers. And now many the Comfederate menagerie.

The Comfederate menagerie.

The Jackson, the rebel Governor of Missouri, fled to Arkanses. And now Rector, the rebel Governor of Arkanses. And now Rector, the rebel Governor of Arkanses, has fled to Mississippi. Andvery soon the rebel Governor of Mississippi will be flying to some other Biase—probably a Mexican State.

The rebels had fallen back to beyond our original lines, leaving guards etationed to watch our advance end elso to bring their wounded off the field.

The seemsy were driven from every position they occupied by our troops. The mein column rested a mile in advence of their position at the commencement of the fight.

Prisoners continued to be brought in very fast; we had captured nearly five hundred. They were immediately handed over to Provost Merchal Young, of Ganeral Hookey's division, whosen them, properly guarded, to Heintreimen's beadquartars, at Savage's Station.

Spacial finduance over inuntrels who have been led into secsation.

Chicago, Mey 4.

Spaciels from Ceiro say: Immediately on the occupation of Ceriuth, I reas from Pape's division were sent ont in pursuit of such rabels as field westward, tien. Grangar, in commend of two regiments of covalry, soon came in the rear of the enemy six miles sonthwest if Civinth, and the comment of the same o

bed reached.

FORTHERS MONHOE, June 4.

The steamer Vanderbilt errived from White House this morning with 260 soldier; wounded in the recent engagements. The steamer Melamora which took to City Point Mrs. Greenbow and particular tracks.

which took to City Point Mrs. Greenhow and party returned lest right.

The steamer Meas-chusette, with the privateers on board, was lying slong side the wharf, at City Point. In answer to the notice given of her arrival, a train of three biggage care came to City Point, from Pelersburg yesterday P. M., with two rebei officers on board. They came after the privateers, but not baving brought down Co. Corcore and party, the privateers were not given up. Nothing lets in relation to the ambject had tran spired up to vesterday P. M., when the Mes achusett was still eweiting some further communications from Petersburg. Washington, June 6.

The ambatility of Porte, which is likely to pass

The substitute of Porte, which is likely to pass in the form offered, provide for emancipation in the following cases: Of every person who shall hereafter set as an officer in the army or navy, or possible in the control of the con heresfier est es en officer in the army or navy, or as President, Vice President, meaber of Congle s, Judge of ar y Conet, Cabinel officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner or Consul of the a called Contederate States, or as Governor of a State, member of a convention, of a Legisleiura, or Judge of any Cent of the so-called Confederate States, or why leaving held en tilice of honor, trust, or presit in the localed State, shall thereafter hold office in the so-called Confederate States, or of any person who shall hereafter hold office or agency under the government of such Confederate States, or of any of the States of such Confederate States, or of any of the States

The Navy Department has received proposals for the construction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats, speed not less than threen knots, to be delivered within four months, and in conjunction with the Wer Department proposals are in vogue for heavy gun; for both these brenches of the public service.

Two Memphis refugees strived to-dey. They were railroad engineers, end say they ran three economities out of Memphis on the Mobile and baic itsiroad to Humbold, where they switched hom off and brought them North to Trenton, opposition of the Federal gunboate.

Gen. Villipigne has asked for teinforcements at per Wright.

ing of the citizens of Memphis was held

give p cuniary eid to the reledion.

EASTON, PENN, June 5.

The terrible freshet in the Delewere end Lebigh rivers still continues. The water reaches the second stories in the lower part of the town. All the brilges between here and shouch Chunk are swept ewey. The Lebigh bridge is partially gone, and will probebly be totally demolibed. All the canals are under water. The iron works are etopped, out the relironds are submerged. Many people were drowned in their house, so sudden was the rise.

Deleaware Water Gap, June 5.

midden was the rise.

Thera is a very heavy freshet in the Dalaware, squei to thet of 1884. Articles of furniture, store goods, bridges, hones, &c., are going down the river. All the bridges on Bradbeed's creek extended to the control of the river.

POCAHONTAS, ARK., June 4.

Mississippi Floriila, Jone 4
The bomberdment of the foliation and early yesterday, and continued ell day, eliciting a brisk commonate from the anomy. The shalls of the letter were quite occurretely elmed, but feiled to letter were quite occurately elmed, but feiled to do say demage.

At six o'clock last avening three fewerel jemes want down the tiver to reconnoitre. They were fired on severel times efter passing Craighead Point, but ell returned uninjured. Subsequently the rebel beat Jeff. Thompson ceme eround the point, but being fired on by the Mound City and Cairo, returned. One shot from the former is said to have taken effect on the wheel-house of the rebel boot.

On Monday a party of our ecoute, putpred emais and six seames of the rebel combon Rean-

FRONT ROYAL, Va , May 31.

monwealth was approved February 11, 1858:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Thet, hereafter, so long as there are two distinct political parties in this Commonwealth, the sherift, judges, and clerk of alcction, in all cases of elections by the people, under the constitution and laws of the United States, and under the constitution and laws of Kantucky, shall be so selected and appointed as that one of the judges et each place of voting shell be of one political party, or ditheother judge of the other of opposing political party; and that a like difference shell exist, at each place of voting, between the sheriff and clerk of elections: Provided, that there be a sofilicient number of the members of each political party residant in the saveral precincts, as aforesaid, to fill said offices. And this requirement shell be observed by all officers of the Commonwealth who have the Mississippi Flotilla, June 3, 
Mississippi Flotilla, June 3, 
Via Carro, June 5, 
Forty-sixth Indiana, was really or gallant little effair. It took place just opposite Fulton, where the crew of the rebel took Beauragard were getting ice from an abandoned pisutetion. The intention was to surprise them, but one of the rebels stumbled upon our little party, and forced them back premeturery; but every men, just saven, singied out his rebel and trok him prisoner; thus saven of our men took seven pisoners. The Beauragard threw shell and grape without respect to filend or five, but our boys escaped without a scratch. One of our men, Corporal Stevens, who |Special to the St. Louis Republic Concerning the same subject the following amendatory law was approved March 15,

that a lerge part of the army of Corinth were sent to Richmond, and are now opposed to the Yankoes there. McCirclan's Headquarters, May 6.
Two descripts inst in prove (2)

attle.
General G. W. Smith is now in command.
Other information corroberates this; also the
he rabel loss is estimated at 10,000 killed, wound

No material chenge has Confred in the enamy e position.

A contraband who isft Richmond yesterlay asys the city is in a terrible state of confusion. No troops were in the city except those doing gained duly. There ere no signs of evacuation, but on the contrary everything shows on inten-tion to make a determined resistance. The house tops in Richmond were crowised on Surdey, the ps pie exp. ing our trueps would be driven into the Chickabominy, but when they aw the rebels run the greatest constarnation p

custed, and intends resigning.
Lifermation has been received that there are needed troops between the Hippahannock and the Arasy of the Potomac. CAIRO, June 6.

EASTON, PA , June 6. reason. He would be not merely a law-

Easton, Pa, Jnne 6.
Feerful accounts of damage have been received from Meach Chuck and vicinity. The dams there as well as at two other piaces were swept away, and many houses wished off. The railroad bridge is also gone.
Canal newigation is alopped for the season. The

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jun
SENATE
At one o'clock the tex bill was taken up.
A debate ensued on the metion to condition rate lavying a tax on slaves, and in the course of besidebte Shr. Cowen said it might be said this te intended to fectors the Senete, if he though t deserved it, hy parsing acts which were calcu-sted to trample on the Constitution. It migh-be said that he wardogmatic wall, he intended to adogmatic.

be degreated.

Mr Wede-in his seat—all but the matic.

After further discussion, e vota was taken, end
the reconsideration cerried.

The semandment texting cleves was then reject
(d—ayes 17, nays 23.

Tha text bill west then passed—ayes 89, neys 1

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTION.

CAPE RACE, June 6.

CAPE RACE, Juse 6.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool 28th and Queentowu 22th, was boarded of here to day.

The Lo don Post says that the English Government in the above the control of the rament, in the absence of any law in the ca-vill refuse to restere the ship Emilie St. Pierre. The survender of Norfolk and the degraction the Micrimac is regarded as a retirement of the clude from the contest on water.

thrnst npon him.

THE SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS. -On Simder

of the United States waves over her. She

sees ils stars and stripes, she hears its rustle,

The most vicient rebei city upon the conti

held a public meeting and passed a resolution

the rabal boat.

On Mondey a party of our ecoute interest of the Ministrianc is regarded as a retirement of the mete and six seamen of the rebel gnuboat Beauregard, nearly opposite Fulton. They made but little resistance.

The bombardment of the fort commanced again this merning, end was gaing on at the time the steamer isft. The robels reply occasionelly.

MCCLELLAN'S DPARTMENT, Thore has been a tewars storm since Tuesday which lasted until the whole of yesterday. The Chickahominy reas to an unprecedented height. The trains from the White Hones to the batic field were detailed and the telegraph lines prostrated.

All the information obtained shows that the rebels suffered terribly in the late bettle. All the certs, furniture cars, omnibases, &c., were impressed for carrying the dead and wonded from the field. Hotels and private houses were occupied as hospitals.

The ril is opened with artillery this morning from five different to commend the reconstruction. These of our betteries replied, censing the retels to retreat efter firing two hours. Wales one killed and two wounded.

Cornyre, May 6. Federal flotilla, after the evacuation of Fort Wright, passed on to Memphis, and, notwithstanding all her boasted preparations for a ourn herself is falsified. She is in sackcloth, hnt not in ashce. She remains, and the flag

she feels Its power and authority, and she smells the dauger of making further opposi-

ries replied, consing the releis to retreat efter firing two hours. We lost one killed and wounded.

Corners, May L.
General Halleck moved his headquirters here to-day. He compise the house formerly commely commely

Dispatiles have been received at the worder partment from Gen. Mirchell, dated at Hunts-ville, June 6, stating that an expedition under General Negley, drova the enemy, commaniled by General Adams, from Wischester and through

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

Commonwealth of Keetncky: 1. That in constrain the act approved Februry 11, 1858, to which this is an amendment, those who have engaged in the rebellion for the overthrow of the government, of who have in any way aided, counselled, or advise

sary to show it.

The Provisional Government of Kentucky is not defunct' to Governor died on the field of Shiloh, but "len live the King!" We do not THE DUTY OF COUNTY JUDGES RESPECT thow the locus on quo of the nomadic organiza-tion since it was last heard from "noder a Sible G THE DEFICERS OF ELECTION .- Concern tent" in Northarn Alabama, but it has elected a man to take the piece of the late P. Gov. George onwealth was approved February 11, 1858; W. Johnson. The Richmond Examiner says his neme is H. Hawks. Gov. Barish Magoffia must look to this; let it never be said that he, A falcon, towering in his pride of place,

The must remember that hawk-eyed vigilance is almost eternei vigilance. We shall do all we can o put our constitutional Governor on his guard. Hewks flaw into Richmond the other evening, an ornithological fact worthy the attention of Agassiz, for hawks ere generally day hirds, while the chiropterous bat filts forth in the evening twilight. Hawks reached the Confederate capitel on his way to Corinth, to eniar upon the duties of his office! Kentneky then has been provisionelly trensferred to the State of Mississippi, hat since the Corinthien ekskaddia we cannot divine under which of the columnar orders of accident and analysis of the columnar orders of achievement. which of the columner orders of architecture the sky-palace of the Provisional Government is erceted. Most probably it was the louic, for when the masses of Beenregard were else rolyzed by Haliock and Bueil's conuterfeits of the "im nortal Jove's dread clamors," the lonic element which "started at the word 'go," may have

been the Provisional pillers of the State.

But who is Mejor Hawke? We have hirds of But who is Mejor Hawke? We have hirds or all feathers in our mind's eye, yet are not "gentle astringer" enough to find out to which of the alcon family he belongs. Ah, we have it! Lower down in its peregraph the Richmond Examiner or down in its peregraph the Richmond Examiner and the state of the state within the provision of the act to which this is an Rapresentative in Congress from the Lexington District, end has been engaged in the Coufederate service for the last six months, as hrigade of corn of 30%33c without sacks, outside 16%70c, sales of year to 40% EC.

FLATHERS—There is a good demand at 30%33c by analysis of the sales at the million of the sales at the sales a mandment.

2. This act to take effect from and sfter its The officers of this Commonwealth who havn the power to appoint the judges and clerks of election are the County Judges; and the two laws above-quoted constitute the guide of such judges in the exercise of such power. A cry few words will show what this gnide prescribes. Indeed, no words whatever are neces-The Commonwealth is now divided into loyal men and disloyal mon. This division xhausts onr population. There is no

ther political division amongst ps. According to the law quoted last, the disloyal men of the Commonwealth do not form a political party within the provisions of the law quoted

CAIRO, June 8.

The reguler packet Piette Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived here this

Fastroia accounts of damage have been received from Mench Chunk and vicinity. The damat there are well as at two other pieces were repet away, and many houses washed off. The railroad tridge, and the secondary of the secondary

ernment to which the office belongs without the deepest abjectness and shame. The act is mean and dishonorable as well as criminal. It is despicable. It is an act of which no prond man however disloyal would be guilty.

Nevertheless, vile as the act is, there may be conserved by the office or the surface of the Jeff Thompson, when the ran subrance and lamb in market, end they are all all arms and barned to the wast's adge.

Four rable boats having been disabled the results of the surface and lambs in market, end they are all all arms and barned to the wast's adge.

Four rable boats having been disabled the results of how dering the past week rather small, and they were reliag about \( \frac{1}{2} \) case of the Jeff Thompson, when the ran share and lambs in market, end they are all all arms and barned to the wast's adge.

Four rable boats having been disabled the results of how dering the past week rather small, and they were reliag about \( \frac{1}{2} \) case of the Jeff Thompson, when the ran share and lambs in market, end they are all all arms and barned to the wast's adge.

Four rable and shame are law to say the same as last week. ha officers in the Commonwealth who are capable of committing it. In view of this possibility, we advise loyal citizens, wherever a stilling in the capture of the Sumpter Brang, and little Bebei which had been abendened by

County Judge of disloyal proclivities either refinees positively to do his lawful duty in this matter or postpones the doing of it beyond the usual perfod, immediately to report the case to Gen. Boyle at his Headquarters in this city. It will then become the duty of Gen. Boyle to deal in the first instance with the subject of such treasonable manifestations, and we have every reason to believe that Gen. Boyle at least will perform his duty. We, however, trust sincerely that no eccasion of this kind will be thrust upon him. the rebel loss lu kil'ed eul wounded and pris-oners is beavy, but not fully ascertained.

Our tage were busity engaged in picking up the craws of their disabled boats.

After the raturn of the gueboats from the pur-suit Com. Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of tha city of Mamphis: vening, the 1st inst., the eitizens of Memphis | cr.

that the expression of similar resolutions had preceded all rebel surrenders and evacuations, we concluded that Memphis would give up very quietly. And we were not mistaken. The lty of the United States, which I have the honor to reagreem? I am. Mr. Mayer, with high respect, your obe dient servant, C. H. DAVIS, Flag officer. standing all her boasted preparations for a desperato rasistance, she yielded without firing a gnn. Thus ends the Blaff City's game of blaff. Even her asservation that she would be the control of the c

namediately after a boat's crew landed, and the National Fleg was hoisted over the Postoffice. The party was followed by en excited crowd, but

not be necessary to declare mertial lew.

Five of our gnn-boats now lie chreast of tile The most vicient rebel city upon the control of the

whipped and robbed and exiled the friends of the Union, and now she is trembling at the thought of what the Union forces may do to her. She who showed no mercy craves mercy. And she will not crave it in vain. There are no donht a good many Union men among her population, and, even if there were not, she would be treated with all the liberality and magnanimity of the most liberal and magnanimous Government on earth. Let her be true to herself, and the old presperity will soon come hack, and "returning justice lift aloft her scale." It is well that Memphis is in our possession, for, through her, we can recallly send

to herself, and the old prosperity will soon selected the very least of nave of classes. The selection make, and "terrenting justice like alone. The first, possible three heads, and "terrenting justice like alone. The first, possible three heads, and "terrenting justice like alone. The first, possible three heads, and "terrenting justice like alone. The first, possible three heads, and "terrenting justice like alone. The first, possible three heads, and "terrenting justice like alone. The first, possible three heads, and "terrenting justice like alone." It is well that Memphis is in our possible to our army at Corinth, even if low by fiscend Adams, from Wileshate and through Japan, head to Chatterocce, and defaults and important transits are atspected to follow this movement of the first possible to the first possible to the first possible to the first possible to the first possible three heads of the first possible to the first pos

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOTTEVILLE TOTALAL MONDAY JUNE, 9

REMARKS—The demand for gold has lessened a

Massey, formerly the Secretary of State of Mis-

souri under the infamous Jackson, has voluntarily entered Cassville, Barry county, Missouri, near the Arkeneas line, rnrr-ndered himself freely to the cational authority there, and penitently taken the oath of allaglance to the free government FRONT ROYAL, VA, May 8.
The rews from Schenck's division elates the awcouling party crossal the river at Celimbias bridge and want to Newmarket. They fourthat Jackson retreated through there these day are, with his ermy reduced to 5,000—the remainder had scattered in the mountains. Fremont army followed them the entire time, capturing wagons, suppties, and provisions.

oommissery to General Humphrey Marshall's division, near Abington. Why, it must be old friend Richerd Hawes, and he has climbed one rung higher ou proud ambitiou's ladder than he seemed to care for. Our readers alt remember the correspondence helween Carro Gordo Williams and Mr. Hawes, in which he latter desired some and Mr. Hawes, in which he latter desired some of Fort Rico and Lon Isana sugar in hhis and was the seemed to care for. Our readers alt remember the correspondence helween Carro Gordo Williams and Mr. Hawes, in which he latter desired some sefe, easy, well paying place in the Confederacy. It seems he obtained this, and was brigade commissary to Humphrey Marshell, but he had a soul above providing rations for men, or hay, cats, std provender for mules, so, with all proper humility, he protested, I am no proud Jeck, like Falstaff, but a Corinthien, and as his due rewerd lie has been elected Provisional Governor of Kentneky. Where or by whom, it matters not, Probably by the rabbile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which Humphrey has drawn around him ' by the subile which

and as his due reward he has possess where or by standard first; whence, according to both laws, it he-comes the duty of the County Judges to appoint the judges and clerks of election from the loyal mon of the Commonwealth alone.

This duty is plain and imperative. To repeat the exhibition of it, the law declarer, that, for the purposes of the appointment in hand, the likelyal men of the Commonwealth do not form a political party. But a County Judge who should appoint a disloyal men of the Commonwealth do not form a political party. But a County Judge who should appoint a disloyal men of the Commonwealth as a political party for the purposes of such appointment. That is to say, he would declare not to exist. In other words, he would be clear to exist that which the law declares not to exist the law at defiance. He would be a law-breaker.

But this is not all. He would not only set the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance but do so in the interest of the law at defiance bu

theep and Lambs .. . I 50:3 2 50 % head.

JOHN SMIDT & CO.'S MONTHLY CIRCULAR.

Cotton at tobac are the only citafor the purchase of su parts to keep their an thorities d m and the destruction fib a con men, women, and children by theve

63 and 65 Braver street and 50 xchange Place. Remark L. Marvian | NEW & tell H. TO KENTUCKY FARMERS. A good many of the rebei shasplaste FEATHERS, WOOL, & GRASS SEEDS hat the price asked for them but no refere WANTED. WE WILL TAKE IN EXI MANGE FOR selling for just as much as the five ones, and indeed being decidedly brisker is

Phonor Threshia, Machines,
4 and 4 here Threshia Machines,
4 and 4 here Threshia and Cleaners,
4 and 4 here Threshia and Cleaners,
4 horse
60
6 and 1 hore Railroad Provers and Threshen
Telegraph and Sandford Fust Ta.
Wedern and toucou d W. stern Shellers,
5,00 bit The Shellers,
5,00 bit The Shellers,
14,100 the Wood,
2,00 do do Orono 46-Gran Sand,
2,00 do do Orono 46-Gran Sand,
2,00 do the Shellers,
10 the Shellers Sheller Clemency to banditti us craelty to soc

We will sell the rollowing REAFERS and MON at the low vot cach price.

New York ( m. Lood Respect and Mower, Kantneap Harvester, do do do; McCornalet's louishined do do de; Patel's Louishined Respect Do do M. wer; Kmunchy Cipper do.

MENN 46 C THE OATH .- From a talegrem received at the officerf the Provest Marstel General the St. Louis Republican learns that the revel, Berjamin F.

SUBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.

General Commission Merchants

and Sankers,

PARIS HOTEL

FOR SALE. IIS OLD AND WELL-ENOWN BOTEL 45 omisee, to the highest hadder AT PUBLIC AUGTION.

On Tuesday, the Sth of July, 1862, Washington, J The Navy Department has received a daspatch from Capt. Davin, dated Steen ton, off Memphis, Jene 6th, giving a se-count of the surrender of Memphis and t fight. It contained nothing of Import youd what is already reported. WASHINGTON June 8

ferred perments. A deed will be made to the purchase when the whole of the purchase money h a been paid, just distinguish. COAL OIL, HOME-MADE LOUISVILLE COAL AND CARBON OIL WORKS.

Despa'chea to the Wer D

is quiet in front of Richmond, except occasion, canconading at our forces employed on bridges. Friendly consultations have occurred betwee the Secretary of State and the Foreign Legation at Washington, concerning the difficulties between Gen Butler and the Foreign Concells at Naw Pricana. It has been made the

[Times' Despatch ] dxieen was the control of the West, was called the control of the West, was control of the west, which was control of the west

MARRIDD.

DIED.

ai ing attention to this excellent sum Wilson, Jr., the former proprietor, will, notwith standing the change in the active management of the spring, be on hard with his family to contri hute to the or joyment of victors The press lesses of the Springs are Mesers. Werden Emery, of the American Hotel, Columbus, Ohi j t d&w1

ATTENTION, ARMY SUILERS. - We desire call your especial attention to one of the me valuable and extended articles for the use of t army-a preparetion of medicines that has sto-the public test for more than twenty years, as has become familiar in avery household. nex," needs no introduction, everybody knows it the soldiers know it, and you have only to hee it, to sell it. No ramony is more efficacions coring Divertue , Cramps, Dysentury, Comlight end convenient lacarry and ean he reserve ly its value example he nyercotlimated in fact, the soldiers went it end must have it, end to keep such an article is the duty of avery suffer. It is sold at wholesain by hit, Wilder, R. A. Robinson & Co., Wilson & Peter, J. S. Morrie & Nors, and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Hoover & Bryant, New Albany, W. A. Hell, Padmenh; J. B. Humplereys & Co., Cairo, and by

J. N. HARRIS & CD., Proprietors, el4d&w2m Cincinnati, D. er Hon. R. K. Williams, Laion candalate for Appellate Judge, will address the people as fol

Appellate Judge, with address the people as and lows:

If reserville, Wednesday, June 11.

Princeton, Friday, June 13.

Eddyville, Saturday, June 14.

Marray, Monday, June 14.

When there is an intervening day, if the friend at the various places will make an appointment at the various places will make an appointment. at some convenient point towards the naxt ap-

be attended to. m19 daw RAMEDIES FOR RESEMBLESM.—That distres ing complifut is still prevailing to a great exter and the last remedies are sought for. The amed as will be found in that old sail once Electric till, McChutock a Internal and Externa Remedies, Waitaces libeamatic lie Magic Liniment, &c , &c Call at RAYMOND & TYLER'S

West side Fourth, near Mein stree 12 doodd woow

Broadway Gills for Sale of Exchange, or enchange them for good property in the city of iry. Apply to W. H. DULLANE, Broadway, between Seventh and Eight in bit Shw 2°

For Sale,

I want to cell my DRUG STORE, on the coart of Fifth and Jefferon streets. Turne wi
to made ever to the purchaser. Any one within
to po into the business will do wait to apply, early Louisville, June 6, 1000,-468wtf

WE have one hundred barrels UNINSPECTED OIL.

O P every description. Dealers supplied at low rates Cail and sea.

Heavy 20 jbdaw Wm. SKNNE & Co., Builtet street. SEEDS! Hungarian Grass Sood - Millet Sood

Caltivators.
And any and all implements or Seeds nonin store and for sale at low gives for on it.
EXABILITY 1 ARTHR.
BORDON 1 ARTHRA
44 Main et., Localeville, ATTENTION, FARMERS! VILL EXCHANGE IMPLEMENTS FOR A FEW

OR SALE AT FACTORY PR ES by KEAR LEY CARTER Successor to Carter & Medical moult dewists PUMPKIN SEED!

Sight and Hearing H. RALLS SMITH, M. D. Office 308 Green et., het. Third and Fourth



The Great Remedy of the Age

UNITED STATES War Claim & Pension Agency, No. 137 Mata street, opposite the G LOUISVILLE, K.Y.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HOLYOKE & ROGERS, Tonneco Factors.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. This valuable and popular Medicine has only received the most favorable recommendate of the Missonal Phoreson and the Person and the most presume as a

TARRANT & CO...

Fishing Tackle! Fishing Tackle! JOSEPH GRIFFITH. fifth street, near Main, Louisv

LIBRICATING PETROLEUM and BENZOLE, PRY The above olds are of our own make, and will be sold.

Wm. SKENE & co., Bullitt street, COAL OIL LAMPS

BOTH of the above as o heavy producing amenate and professor by stock to Timothy Hav, and can be array any time to next sixty data. It descress the possition distinction of Farmors of varancies. Car dientein a Farmers of war yea.

Scapors, Erauser Older Mills,

Mowers, Wheat Pass,

Threshers, Chomin S raw Outters,

Galitivators, Plows,

REAR LEY ARTER WOOD'S MOWERS! WOODS MOWERS! WOOD'S MOWERS!

A FFW bushels prime tedians grown Pompkin in stere and for eale by: ERARSLEY CARTER, May 17 dawleff dis Value to dis Value to OCULIST & AURIST



stock of POLITS, LANDS, DE. of accrete

to, Any orders, accompanied by each to, Any per on wishing to purchase pate for the only of this valuable med JACI B LIGHTER, 300 Green street, Tonewille, Ry

E. H. WOODWAID.

B. T. Address Ent 1,08.
N. B. Friard Stants on hand to sait overy kind of Occarionary backers, and diswife for ty

On the 5'th day of May, 19th, a negro man, only ing it most fax NSOM, we encountred to the Jed-room county all as a r maway slaws. He is about 31 years of use, dayk how. skim, 5 feet by the left, weaking 10 years, also whin, 5 feet by

General Commission Merchants NEW TORK

SALINE APERIENT.

offselity increasing p subarty for a m ise of sigly guar a v its effects and rainable char named it to the favorable notice of as is

I'll may be used with the hest effect filingua and Febrilo Diseases, Costive Hasalance, Mannes, Loss of Appeor digestion, Assendity of the Stom Torpudity of the Liver, Ger Rheematic Affections, Gravel, Files,

No. 278 Green wich et., corner Watten at., NEW FORK. AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS CENERALLY

TREAM OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

beging and a harrowing; the could be conveniently lone by the plough; on lot No. 3, buried only shealth.

below of the five lots was attacked on the form th

pears that	the p	lots dea	by 1	naunred pro	dn
	Bost	erop in	2 er	rperiments,	
Second	9.9	66	5	66	
Third	6.6	411	3	64	
Fourth	6.0	44	G	66	
Fifth	30	166	1	4.4	
1200	· MA	NUMED I	MAL	LOW.	
2200	Bort	crop in	4 63	periments,	
Second	6.6		6	66	
Third	64	de	1	6.6	
Fourth	44	15	I	6.9	
	1	BARROW	ED 1	W.	
	Best	crop in	6 ex	periments.	
Second	6.6	6.7	4	66	
Third	0.6	6.6	40	44	
Fourth	6.6	4.6	1	6.6	

Peetry has seldom produced so magnifient a myth as this: (For the Louisville Journal ) LA PENSEE.

The Beautiful lived in the Land of the Blest, By the Beautiful River that winds to the We Thra' the Valley that true Love loves the bes But she did not live in a castle-tower, Nor yet on a throne, but like a flower, With the infinite canopy for her bower And a Tailp-tree at her lattles stood, Where the radiant oriole had woord, And won the bride that had reared his brood. And among its leaves was another nest.

Of a different bird with a gipsy crest,

And the dew and the blue on its wings and be And there at the lattice, and all alone, The strange hird wang lu e wild, sweet tone, Till the days of Spring were fiedged and flows. And the first that ever the Beautiful heard Of bis philative lay she loved the hird; For her heart westouched, and her soil was st

And as soon as the day had gone to rest, the clways rose with the star in the West, And opened her casement to the nest. Then from the leafy aureole Of the Trillp-tree a sweet strain stole, And klased to sleep her white-robed soul. And the Beautiful was beatified, And blushed in her dream like a bashful hride, When her beart's Heart first beats at her side: For she dreamed that her lonely little guest, With the heavenly music in his breast, With the heavenly music in his breast, Was the soul that of all souls loved her best; And the rapturous heart-warmth of the rose, Seemed to hiend with the purity of the snow In the perfect sweetness of her repose, The Beautiful woke with a sudden start, And a fluttering, as it were, in her luart. And she put forth bir hands in wistful quest, And a fiedgling lay on her throbbing breast, That had just finitered down from some near i And the Beautiful lu ber faintness smiled, And the light of her looks waxed mother-mild; For the fledgling seemed like her own dear child l

With the tenderest touch of her finger-tipe-And swooned and lay in a long eclipse. But as soon as the bright star by the West Arose, she awoke from her trance-like rest; And the music of life throbbed in her breast; But upon her bosom the fairy wing, Had forevermore ceased quivering Then to a waiting shade she eighed: "Open the casement very wide To the Tulip-Iree and the eventide." And the shadow obeyed her falut be But the hird that had sung her soul to rest, Was never again heard from the nest: So the Beautiful lay like a queen in ctate,

In the darkness and slience of her fate Utterly, utterly desolate.

To her beart all night and kept it warm; But ehe took it away from her heart's am At dawn, and, behold, there was blue on its he And the sign on its head of a coming cresti And the Beautiful rose by the morning light. Like a bilds of heaven in her robes of white, And passed to the casement opposite; And mournfully, O most mournfull; Size cald, "lie will never come back to me"; And the zephyr sighed in the Tullp-tree— And she laid her baby-bird to rest Then she loosed the hands that bound her hair, And it fell around her everywhere, Like a sudden midnight of despair;

And the Beautiful sank down overwrought By the biles and the path a the flower brought, For it was the Flower of God's Thought; And seemed like a very word exprest, To make His presence manifest, And to put her heart and her soul at rest. A REPENTANT REBEL .- We find in the Shelby

rille (foun.) Naws, the following card from mee Ruse, the former ditor and proprietor of the Shellsyville Expositor, and commend it to

our readers:

To the Public.—It is known to a large portion
of the people of Tennesse—especially those of
Baiford county—that for years past I have been
connected with the Shelbyville Experitor, as its
oditor and proprietor. It is also known that although I denied (and I etill deny II) the doctrina
of necessiva, that I very early took a stand in
favor of the formation of a government to be
known as the Government of the Confederata
States of America.

To allight to all of the reasons inducing me to ntes of America.
To allude to all of the reasons inducing ma to To aliade to ail of the reasons inducing ma to the course I have not time to 1687. And I will be pridoned for simply saying that like bandrules and thousands of other residing in Tounesses, I was led to believe the calling out of lroops by Mr. Liucoln was but an evidence of his determination to overthrow the institution of slavery. air. Lucon was nut an evianca of his determination to overthrow the institution of slavery. And thus thinking, I thought it my duty as a Tennaseesin, as a man whose interests were all identified with the Southern people, to resist him, in this I now see that I was misteken. I see also that the attempt to form a Southern Confederacy has thus far proved and will continuate the prove a complete failure. And for these reasons I regard it the duty of every man residing in Tenuesees to hasten back to his allegiance and claim the protection represented by the "stars and stripes" of the American Union. Any other course would be as foollah as it is myisst. The Federal authority is now over us to protect us in all our rights, whether as slavsholders or otherwise, and the best thing that we of Tenneseese can do is to exhumelege its supremecy from our hearts, as we are obliged to do from our mouths, by yielding a hearty and willing allegiance. This course I intend to pursue, and bog every Tennesseean to jume, hegging pardon as I do for all past errors and mitches JAMES RUSS.

May 26, 1862.

The Comberland GAP Expedition.—A lat.

The state of the s

CORINTH ONE YEAR AGO -The Cotiath Advertisor of April 6 h, 1361, just one year before the great hadle which has made that place for us, contained the following protest against the

tyranny of the rebel leaders: tyranny of the rebel leaders:

Soldiers Transferred.—We publish this week the convention ordinance transferring the volunteer force of the State of Mississippi to the Confederate States. Much has been and of the neurpation of power by the conventions of the States, but this is surally the most Intellerable stratch of power yet assumed by any. In Mississippi the volunteer force was organized at 316 per mouth pay, and were not to the kapt out of the State over ten days. All of these provisions were read to the soldiery before they were mustered luto service. Now the convention essumes to transfer them, without their consent, to the Confederate army at \$11 per mouth, and liable to be sent anywhere for the full term of their enlistment.

sent anywhera for the full term of their enlistment.

When the people ask why they have not been allowed to decide upon secsesion, upon the election of provisional (fifteers, npon the constitution of their country, they ere answered by an ominon sileuce that they have ceased to be a power in the realm. The citizon soldiery are oncurred into the narvice of the State under fair arrangements, when, without their consent, they are transferred, like sheep, to another and a different nervice without being ellowed to ha party to the contract. "Can these things he and not be cause of wonder?

Will not the people soon begin to discuss whether or not it is not hetter to call an enlight end Prince to supreme power, than allow the tyranny and despotses of a body claiming to be State?

On the 1st 1agt., by the Rev. Themas Joyce, Ma Jen J. SLATTERV to Miss Masv E. Kerkan, all of this ett In this city, on the night of June 1st, 1842, Mrs. E. LEN MOULSHLAND, wife of N. L. McClelland.

fn this city, June 3d, 1863, by Rev. John L. McKee, Mr. Grome W. Covaway, First Lleutenant of Compu-tyr E, 3th regiment of Kenticky, volunteers, and Miss Maggir A. Bauon, both of this city. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

eautiful. Soli by all Druggists, &c. ioR on the jour sides of each box. FACTORY No. SI Barclay Street, New Yark.

AUGUST ELECTION. W. B. HUKE is a candidate for Commuwealth' Attorney in the 7th Judicial District.

For Commonwealth's Attorney of 7th
Judicial District.

WE are anthorized to announce E. S. URAIG as a
candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney.

m2) wte\* For Commonwealth Attorney of the 7th Judicial District.

JOSEPH Oblit, Etc., is a candidate for Commonwealth Attorney for the 7th Judicial Datrict, composed of Jefferson, Shelhy, Spencer, Isilitt, and Oldham mild wto

For Clerk of Bullitt Circuit and County Courts.

WE are authorized to assounce CH. R. SAMUELS as a candidate for Clerk of the Bullin Curolit and water ages water For Judge of the Appellate Court 4th Appellate District. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS, of Maybeld, Kr., is a candidate for the office of Judge from the Foorth Applitate District.

For Judge of 6th Judicial District,
MAJOR FUNTAINE T. FUX. of Hoyle county, is a
candidate for Judge of the 6th Judicial District.

For Commonwealth Attorney for Sixth
Judicial District.

For County Clerk of Cumberland County, AM arandlate for the offee of County Court Clerk at the emising Angust electron in the county of thun-berland. I am now and have been in the service since July, 1891. m17 wts For Clerk of the County Court of Jeffer-ROBERT J. ELLIOTT is a caudiate for the office.
The Clerk of the County Count of J. floron County a
the energies August election.

For Judge of the County Court,
WEARS an Analysts for re-election to the office of Judged
of the County Court at the results election. A. B. SEMPLE & SONS (Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.),

Corner Main and Sixth etreet CALL. THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY MEMORIAN IS to their second country of the country LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Wanted to Exchange, OME VALUABLE LANDS LYING IN STAT IDWA for NEGROES Addr m Box No. 1981 cah post-office, Ky., for particulars.

NOTICE. Ou the 2d day, v.G. a negro man, esting himse, for the 2d day, v.G. a negro man, esting himse, for the 2d day, v.g. as committed to the Jefferson sount just as runawar valves. He is about 1st years of age, hiack colve, 5 fest 4s Inches the high join 1st pounds, smooth skin, no heard, eliminated and high join head, small scar on the left elde of apperill part several in his tace (caused by an oak vine), and a several in his tace (caused by an oak vine), and the several his tace (caused by an oak vine), and the several part of the country. Tennessee, near Shelnyville.

The owner can come forward, proven proceety, and pay, charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

Lany 37 documents.

NOTICE.

Committed to Jail.

Committed to the juli of Livingston country, March yu, 1952 a negro man named WILLIAM JOHNSON, of dark country to the proper color, nearly hiske, is feet and incess high, weighing about 148 lbs, and will not who had wast it. The owner can come forward, property, puy charges, and get him, or he will be d'ith according to law.

T. L. LEPPER.

ap22 wif Jailer of Livingston county.

On the 27th day of April, 1953, a negro mar calling himself (ARTEK, was committed to it Jefferson county juli as a runaway slaws. By searon fare, 5 feet 5% inches high warging 150 he, dark coper color, very light contex and long body, broad fare and fan tones. I say about 16 to Robert J. Walson, of Pullon county, Kr. he belong to Robert J. Walson, of Pullon county, Kr. he belong body, broad fare and fan tower can come forward, prove property, and pechages or he will be dealt with as the law requires. may 3 d5 & wtf. NOTICE.

JOHN W. FITZPATRICK, Jaller H. C., and diokwith Wentership, Ky

PUMPKIN SEED. BRLA GENUINE KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN
BEED for sale by
BITKIN, WIARD & CO. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

On the 7th day of May, 1863, a negro man, calling, himself WILLIAM, was committed to the J.feferem county juli as a runaway alaws. He le about 30 years of age, light copper color, 5 feet 50 himself and the right copper color, 5 feet 50 himself and the right speak of the right copper color, 5 feet 50 himself and the right speak of the right copper color, 5 feet 50 himself and the right speak intelligentify. Says he belongs to Thoo.

J. does, of Madison c unity, State of Alabams.

The owner cut mona forward, prove property, and pay

SARATOGA WATER CURE.

Palmer ! PATENT LEG&ARM This ARM and HAND are so perfect indications of the internal the wearer's love is quite unnoticed. The internal that is not in one if years, and the internal to the archive to be been in one if years, and the internal to the archive to the archive the internal to the in

### KENTUCKY HARVESTER

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.



GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1862 THE GREAT AND GROW-ING IMPROVEMENT TO OUR HARVESTER FOR 1869 WILL BE INVINO A non-distinct speeds or motions to the media, a whose nonline for reasons, and an increased motion for motion. This improvement is assessed referred by a timely a theorem, we know to the risk or heavy whose the motion for motion of the reasons, and an increased which is done because the reasons the reasons are speed, which is for a speed of the speed of

THE KENTUCKY BROAD GAUGE REAPER (Cuts a Swath 7 feet wide),

INIS Machine is only intended for Rusping, and was introduced by se in 1990, and in a complete smooth. The discrebar and angle-bar are made of wrought iron. It is destined the ribe see of very large grain severe, and is capable of entiting from 15 to 20 serves of any lith of grain per day with a see. This Engage will all inches bigs, and has all the modern improvement, such as railong or investing the cit-tree and throwing them in and out of gear when in motion. It is the most complete, durable, and ribelength Empire; all throwing them in and out of gear when in motion. It is the most complete, durable, and ribelength Empire; Machine over made.

# THE KENTUCKY CLIPPER



## AN IRON MOWER.

MILLER & MOORE, Manufacturers



Mower passing from one field to another.



REAPER PASSING THROUGH BARS.

WE HAVE BEEN SPILING THE BUCKEYE FOR THE PAST THREE SEASONS, AND HEVE SEVER FOUND ONE AMONG THE GREAT NUMBER OLD WHICH FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE MACHINE RIM YEAR TO YEAR AND WE ARE NOW SATISFIED THAT THE BUCKEYE IS NEARER PERFECTION THAN ANY OTHER HARVESTING MACHINE IN LISE. CASH PRICES.

FF Circulars giving full particulars mailed on applica PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,

311 Moin street, Louisvi There was beinged in the Hart county jall, on the —day of April, 1982, as a runsway, a negro boy, calling hisself DA FK, of cooper-relov, shout 5 feet to inches hish, waigings about tide or 17 pounds, type end of fore along to flet hand cut off, and either sear on fershead. Baye he belongs to A O. P. Nickolono, of Columbia, Murray county, Team. Dressed in army clother.

The owner can come forward, grove property, pay charges, and take him, or he will be dealt with as the law direct.

Ou the 36th day of April, 1862, a negro man, ealiting himself LEXAUS HENSION, was constructed to the Justiceon country in size a run-run and the day of April, 1862 and the second manufacture of a second manufacture of the seco There was bedoed to the Taylor could? In the Sarday, Mry A. 1944, on a rate of a near help, exiting hamself Will Line a medic rinack. In 5 cot a standard medic, but the bedoed to Wilson Thomas, It was the bedoed to Wilson Thomas, It was the standard of the bedoed to Wilson Thomas, It was the standard of the bedoed to Wilson Thomas, It was the standard of the stand

Sheriff's Sale.

Runaways Arrested.

Committed as a Runaway Slave,

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON TRI
PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARKINGE.
300 Pages and iss time from and channel Limitagraphs
BY PRICE ONLY TWO WORT PIVE CANTEL AS